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(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE SELECTION OF HIV-1 SUBTYPE C ISOLATES, SELECTED HIV-1 SUBTYPE ISOLATES, THEIR GENES AND MODIFICATIONS AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention provides a process for the selection of HIV-1 subtype (clade) C isolates, selected HIV-1 subtype C isolates, their genes and modifications and derivatives thereof for use in prophylactic and therapeutic vaccines to produce proteins and polypeptides for the purpose of eliciting protection against HIV infection or disease. The process for the selection of HIV subtype isolates comprises the steps of isolating viruses from recently infected subjects; generating a consensus sequence for at least part of at least one HIV gene by identifying the most common codon or amino acid among the isolated viruses; and selecting the isolated virus or viruses with a high sequence identity to the consensus sequence. HIV-1 subtype C isolates, designated Du422, Du 151 and Du 179 (assigned Accession Numbers 01032114, 00072724 and 00072725, respectively, by the European Collection of Cell Cultures) are also provided.

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PROCESS FOR THE SELECTION OF HIV-1 SUBTYPE C ISOLATES,
SELECTED HIV-1 SUBTYPE ISOLATES, THEIR GENES
AND MODIFICATIONS AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

THIS invention relates to a process for the selection of HIV-1 subtype (clade) C isolates, selected HIV-1 subtype C isolates, their genes and modifications and derivatives thereof for use in prophylactic and therapeutic vaccines to produce proteins and polypeptides for the purpose of eliciting protection against HIV infection or disease.

The disease acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Over 34 million people worldwide are thought to be living with HIV/AIDS, with over 90% of infected people living in developing countries (UNAIDS, 1999). It is estimated that 24 million infected people reside in sub-Saharan Africa and that South Africa currently has one of the world's fastest growing HIV-1 epidemics. At the end of 1999, over 22 % of pregnant women attending government antenatal clinics in South Africa were HIV positive (Department of Health, 2000). A preventative vaccine is considered to be the only feasible way to control this epidemic in the long term.

HIV shows remarkable genetic diversity that has confounded the development of a vaccine. The molecular basis of variation resides in the viral enzyme reverse transcriptase which not only introduces an error every round of replication, but also promotes recombination between viral RNAs. Based on phylogenetic analysis of sequences, HIV has been classified into a number of groups: the M (major group) which comprises subtypes A to H and K, the O (outlier group) and the N (non-M, non-O group). Recently recombinant viruses have been more frequently identified and there are a number which have spread significantly and established epidemics (circulating recombinant forms or CRF) such as subtype A/G recombinant in West Africa, and CRF A/E recombinant in Thailand (Robertson *et al.*, 2000).

CONFIRMATION COPY

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Subtype C predominates in the Southern African region which includes Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa. In addition, increasing numbers of subtype C infections are being detected in the Southern region of Tanzania. This subtype also predominates in Ethiopia and India and is becoming more important in China.

A possible further obstacle to vaccine development is that the biological properties of HIV change as disease progresses. HIV requires two receptors to infect cells, the CD4 and co-receptors of which CCR5 and CXCR4 are the major co-receptors used by HIV-1 strains. The most commonly transmitted phenotype is non-syncytium inducing (NSI), macrophage-tropic viruses that utilise the CCR5 co-receptor for entry (R5 viruses). Langerhans cells in the mucosa are thought to selectively pick up R5 variants at the portal of entry and transport them to the lymph nodes where they undergo replication and expansion. As the infection progresses, viruses evolve that have increased replicative capacity and the ability to grow in T cell lines. These syncytium-inducing (SI) T-tropic viruses use CXCR4 in conjunction with or in preference to CCR5, and in some cases also use other minor co-receptors (Connor *et al.*, 1997, Richman & Bozzette, 1994). However HIV-1 subtype C viruses appear to be unusual in that they do not readily undergo this phenotypic switch, as R5 viruses are also predominant in patients with advanced AIDS (Bjorndal *et al.*, 1999, Peeters *et al.*, 1999, Ping *et al.*, 1999, Tscherning *et al.*, 1998, Scarlatti *et al.*, 1997).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the invention a process for the selection of HIV subtype isolates for use in the development of prophylactic and therapeutic pharmaceutical composition comprises the following steps:

isolating viruses from recently infected subjects;

generating a consensus sequence for at least part of at least one HIV gene by identifying the most common codon or amino acid among the isolated viruses at each position along at least part of the gene; and

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selecting the isolated virus or viruses with a high sequence identity to the consensus sequence, a phenotype which is associated with transmission for the particular HIV subtype.

The isolated virus may be of the same subtype as a likely challenge strain.

The HIV subtype is preferably HIV-1 subtype C.

For HIV-1 subtype C, the phenotype which is associated with transmission is typically a virus that utilises the CCR5 co-receptor and is non syncytium inducing (NSI).

According to another aspect of the invention an HIV-1 subtype C isolate, designated Du422 and assigned Provisional Accession Number 01032114 by the European Collection of Cell Cultures, is provided.

According to another aspect of the invention an HIV-1 subtype C isolate, designated Du151 and assigned Accession Number 00072724 by the European Collection of Cell Cultures, is provided.

According to another aspect of the invention an HIV-1 subtype C isolate, designated Du179 and assigned Accession Number 00072725 by the European Collection of Cell Cultures, is provided.

According to another aspect of the invention a molecule is provided, the molecule having:

- (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in sequence as set out in Sequence I.D. No. 1;
- (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 1;
- (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 1 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;

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- (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 1 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or
- (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).

The modified sequence is preferably that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 7.

According to another aspect of the invention a molecule is provided, the molecule having:

- (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 3;
- (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 3;
- (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 3 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;
- (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 3 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or
- (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).

The modified sequence is preferably that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 9.

According to another aspect of the invention a molecule is provided, the molecule having:

- (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5;
- (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5;
- (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;
- (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or

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- (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).

The modified sequence is preferably that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 11.

According to another aspect of the invention a molecule is provided, the molecule having:

- (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 13;
- (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 13;
- (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 13 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;
- (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 13 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or
- (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).

The modified sequence preferably has similar or the same modifications as those set out in Sequence I.D. No. 11 for the *env* gene of the isolate Du151.

According to another aspect of the invention a polypeptide is provided, the polypeptide having:

- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 2; or
- (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 2.

The modified sequence is preferably that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 8.

According to another aspect of the invention a polypeptide is provided, the polypeptide having:

- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 4; or

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- (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 4.

The modified sequence is preferably that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 10.

According to another aspect of the invention a polypeptide is provided, the polypeptide having:

- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 6; or
 (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 6.

The modified sequence is preferably that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 12.

According to another aspect of the invention a polypeptide is provided, the polypeptide having:

- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 14;
 (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 14.

The modified sequence preferably has similar or the same modifications as those set out in Sequence I.D. No. 12 for the amino acid sequence of the *env* gene of the isolate Du151.

According to another aspect of the invention a consensus amino acid sequence for the partial *gag* gene of HIV-1 subtype C is the following:

GEKLDKWEKI	RLRPGGKKHY	MLKHLVWASR	ELERFALNPG	LLETSEGCKQ ⁵⁰
IMKQLQPALQ	TGTEELRSLY	NTVATLYCVH	EKIEVRDTKE	ALDKIEEEQN ¹⁰⁰
KSQQ-CQQKT	QQAADGG-	KVSQNYPIVQ	NLQGQMVHQA	ISPRTLNAWV ¹⁵⁰
EEKAFSP	EVIPMFTALS	EGATPQDLNT	MLNTVGGHQA	AMQMLKDTIN ²⁰⁰
EEAAEWDR LH	PVHAGPIAPG	QMREPRGSDI	AGTTSTLQEQ	IAWMTSNPPI ²⁵⁰
PVGDIYKRWI	ILGLNKIVRM	YSPVSILDIK	QGPKEPFRDY	VDRFFKTLRA ³⁰⁰
EQATQDVKNW	MTD ³¹³			

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According to another aspect of the invention a consensus amino acid sequence for the partial *pol* gene of HIV-1 subtype C is the following:

LTEEKIKALT	AICEEMEKEG	KITKIGPENP	YNTPVFAIKK	KDSTKWRKL- ⁵⁰
VDFRELNKRT	QDFWEVQLGI	PHPAGLKKKK	SVTVLDVGDA	YFSVPLDEGF ¹⁰⁰
RKYTAFTIPS	INNETPGIRY	QYNVLPQGWK	GSPAIFQSSM	TKILEPFRAK ¹⁵⁰
NPEIVIQYM	DDLYVGSDLE	IGQHRAKIEE	LREHLLKWGF	TTPDKKHQKE ²⁰⁰
PPFLWMGYEL	HPDKWTVQPI	QLPEKDSWTV	NDIQKLVGKL	NWASQIYPGI ²⁵⁰
KVRQLCKLLR	GAKALTDIVP	LTEEALE	²⁷⁸	

According to another aspect of the invention a consensus amino acid sequence for the partial *env* gene of HIV-1 subtype C is the following:

YCAPAGYAIL	KCNNKTFNGT	GPCNNVSTVQ	CTHGIKPVVS	TQLLNGSLA ⁵⁰
EEEEIRSEN	LTNNAKTIV	HLNESVEIVC	TRPNNNTRKS	IRIGPGOTFY ¹⁰⁰
ATGDIIGDIR	QAHCNISEGK	WNKTLQKVKK	KLKEELYKYK	VVEIKPLGIA ¹⁵⁰
PTEAKRRVVE	REKRAVGIGA	VFLGFLGAAG	STMGAASITL	TVQARQLLSG ²⁰⁰
IVQQQSNLLR	AIEAQQHMLQ	LTWVGKQL	²²⁹	

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of the HIV-1 genome and illustrates the location of overlapping fragments that were sequenced having been generated by reverse transcriptase followed by polymerase chain reaction, in order to generate the South African consensus sequence;

Figure 2 shows a phylogenetic tree of nucleic acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates based on the (partial) sequences of the *gag* gene of the various isolates and includes a number of consensus sequences as well as the South African consensus sequence of the present invention and a selected isolate, Du422, of the present invention;

- Figure 3** shows a phylogenetic tree of nucleic acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates based on the (partial) sequences of the *pol* gene of the various isolates and includes a number of consensus sequences as well as the South African consensus sequence of the present invention and a selected isolate, Du151, of the present invention;
- Figure 4** shows a phylogenetic tree of nucleic acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates based on the (partial) sequences of the *env* gene of the various isolates and includes a number of consensus sequences as well as the South African consensus sequence of the present invention and a selected isolate, Du151, of the present invention
- Figure 5** shows how the sequences of the *gag* genes of each of a number of isolates varies from the South African consensus sequence for the *gag* gene which was developed according to the present invention;
- Figure 6** shows how the sequences of the *pol* genes of each of a number of isolates varies from the South African consensus sequence for the *pol* gene which was developed according to the present invention;
- Figure 7** shows how the sequences of the *env* genes of each of a number of isolates varies from the South African consensus sequence for the *env* gene which was developed according to the present invention;
- Figure 8** shows a phylogenetic tree of amino acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates based on the sequences of the (partial) *gag* gene of the various isolates and includes a number of consensus sequences as well as the South African consensus sequence of the present invention and a selected isolate, Du422, of the present invention;

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- Figure 9** shows a phylogenetic tree of amino acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates based on the sequences of the (partial) *pol* gene of the various isolates and includes a Cpol consensus sequence as well as a South African consensus sequence of the present invention and a selected isolate, Du151, of the present invention;
- Figure 10** shows a phylogenetic tree of amino acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates based on the sequences of the (partial) *env* gene of the various isolates and includes a Cenv consensus sequence as well as a South African consensus sequence of the present invention and a selected isolate, Du151, of the present invention;
- Figure 11** shows the percentage amino acid sequence identity of the sequenced *gag* genes of the various isolates in relation to one another, to the *gag* clone and to the South African consensus sequence for the *gag* gene and is based on a pairwise comparison of the *gag* genes of the isolates;
- Figure 12** shows the percentage amino acid sequence identity of the sequenced *pol* genes of the various isolates in relation to one another, to the *pol* clone and to the South African consensus sequence for the *pol* gene and is based on a pairwise comparison of the *pol* genes of the isolates;
- Figure 13** shows the percentage amino acid sequence identity of the sequenced *env* genes of the various isolates in relation to one another, to the *env* clone and to the South African consensus sequence for the *env* gene and is based on a pairwise comparison of the *env* genes of the isolates;
- Figure 14** shows a phylogenetic tree analysis of nucleic acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates (or vaccine strains) based on the

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complete sequences of the *gag* genes of the various isolates and shows the *gag* gene from a selected isolate, Du422, of the present invention compared to the other subtype C sequences;

Figure 15 shows a phylogenetic tree analysis of nucleic acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates (or vaccine strains) based on the complete sequences of the *pol* genes of the various isolates and shows the *pol* gene from a selected isolate, Du151, of the present invention compared to the other subtype C sequences;

Figure 16 shows a phylogenetic tree analysis of nucleic acid sequences of various HIV-1 subtype C isolates (or vaccine strains) based on the complete sequences of the *env* gene of the various isolates and shows the *env* gene from a selected isolate, Du151, of the present invention compared to the other subtype C sequences; and

LIST OF SEQUENCES

- Sequence I.D. No 1** shows the nucleic acid sequence (cDNA) of the sequenced *gag* gene of the isolate Du422;
- Sequence I.D. No 2** shows the amino acid sequence of the sequenced *gag* gene of the isolate Du422, derived from the nucleic acid sequence;
- Sequence I.D. No 3** shows the nucleic acid sequence (cDNA) of the sequenced *pol* gene of the isolate Du151;
- Sequence I.D. No 4** shows the amino acid sequence of the sequenced *pol* gene of the isolate Du151, derived from the nucleic acid sequence;
- Sequence I.D. No 5** shows the nucleic acid sequence (cDNA) of the sequenced *env* gene of the isolate Du151;

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- Sequence I.D. No 6** shows the amino acid sequence of the sequenced *env* gene of the isolate Du151, derived from the nucleic acid sequence;
- Sequence I.D. No 7** shows the nucleic acid sequence (DNA) of the resynthesized sequenced *gag* gene of the isolate Du422 modified to reflect human codon usage for the purposes of increased expression;
- Sequence I.D. No 8** shows the amino acid sequence of the resynthesized sequenced *gag* gene of the isolate Du422 modified to reflect human codon usage for the purposes of increased expression;
- Sequence I.D. No 9** shows the nucleic acid sequence (DNA) of the resynthesized sequenced *pol* gene of the isolate Du151 modified to reflect human codon usage for the purposes of increased expression;
- Sequence I.D. No 10** shows the amino acid sequence of the resynthesized sequenced *pol* gene of the isolate Du151 modified to reflect human codon usage for the purposes of increased expression;
- Sequence I.D. No 11** shows the nucleic acid sequence (DNA) of the resynthesized sequenced *env* gene of the isolate Du151 modified to reflect human codon usage for the purposes of increased expression;
- Sequence I.D. No 12** shows the amino acid sequence of the resynthesized sequenced *env* gene of the isolate Du151 modified to reflect human codon usage for the purposes of increased expression;
- Sequence I.D. No 13** shows the nucleic acid sequence (cDNA) of the sequenced *env* gene of the isolate Du179; and
- Sequence I.D. No 14** shows the amino acid sequence of the sequenced *env* gene of the isolate Du179.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the selection of HIV-1 subtype isolates and the use of their genes and modifications and derivatives thereof in making prophylactic and therapeutic pharmaceutical compositions and formulations, and in particular vaccines against HIV-1 subtype C. The compositions could therefore be used either prophylactically to prevent infection or therapeutically to prevent or modify disease. A number of factors must be taken into consideration in the development of an HIV vaccine and one aspect of the present invention relates to a process for the selection of suitable HIV isolates for the development of a vaccine.

The applicant envisages that the vaccine developed according to the above method could be used against one or more HIV subtypes other than HIV-1 subtype C.

An HIV vaccine aims to elicit both a CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) immune response as well as a neutralizing antibody response. Many current vaccine approaches have primarily focused on inducing a CTL response. It is thought that the CTL response may be more important as it is associated with the initial control of viral replication after infection, as well as control of replication during disease, and is inversely correlated with disease progression (Koup *et al.*, 1994, Ogg *et al.*, 1999 Schmitz *et al.*, 1999). The importance of CTL in protecting individuals from infection is demonstrated by their presence in highly exposed seronegative individuals such as sex-workers (Rowland-Jones *et al.*, 1998).

Knowledge of genetic diversity is highly relevant to the design of vaccines aiming at eliciting a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) response. There are many CTL epitopes in common between viruses, particularly in the *gag* and *pol* region of the genome (HIV Molecular Immunology Database, 1998). In addition, several studies have now shown that there is a cross-reactive CTL response: individuals vaccinated with a subtype B-based vaccine could lyse autologous targets infected with a diverse group of isolates (Ferrari *et al.*, 1997); and CTLs from non-B infected individuals could lyse subtype B-primed targets (Betts *et al.* 1997; Durall *et al.*, 1998). A comparison of CTL epitopes in the HIV-1 sequence database shows about 40% of gp41 and 84% of p24 epitopes are

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identical or have only one amino acid difference between subtypes. Although this is a very crude analysis and does not take into consideration populations or dominant responses to certain epitopes, it does however indicate that there is a greater conservation of cytotoxic T epitopes within a subtype compared to between subtypes and that there will be a greater chance of a CTL response if the challenge virus is the same subtype as the vaccine strain.

The importance of genetic diversity in inducing a neutralizing antibody response appears to be less crucial. In general, neutralization serotypes are not related to genetic subtype. Some individuals elicit antibodies that can neutralize a broad range of viruses, including viruses of different subtypes while others fail to elicit effective neutralizing antibodies at all (Wyatt and Sodroski, 1998; Kostrikis *et al.*, 1996; Moore *et al.*, 1996). As neutralizing antibodies are largely evoked against functional domains of the virus which are essentially conserved, it is probable that HIV-1 genetic diversity may not be relevant in producing a vaccine designed to elicit neutralizing antibodies.

Viral strains used in the design of a vaccine need to be shown by genotypic analysis to be representative of the circulating strains and not an unusual or outlier strain. In addition, it is important that a vaccine strain also has the phenotype of a recently transmitted virus, which is NSI and uses the CCR5 co-receptor.

A process was developed to identify appropriate strains for use in developing a vaccine for HIV-1 subtype C. Viral isolates from acutely infected individuals were collected. They were sequenced in the *env*, *gag* and *pol* regions and the amino acid sequences for the *env*, *gag* and *pol* genes from these isolates were compared. A consensus sequence, the South African consensus sequence, was then formed by selecting the most frequently appearing amino acid at each position. The consensus sequence for each of the *gag*, *pol* and *env* genes of HIV-1 subtype C also forms an aspect of the invention. Appropriate strains for vaccine development were then selected from these isolates by comparing them with the consensus sequence and characterising them phenotypically. The isolates also form an aspect of the invention.

In order to select for NSI strains which use the CCR5 co-receptor, a well established sex worker cohort was used to identify the appropriate strains. Appropriate strains

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were identified from acutely infected individuals by comparing them with the consensus sequence which had been formed. Viral isolates from fifteen acutely infected individuals were sequenced in the *env*, *gag* and *pol* and phenotypically characterised. These sequences were compared with viral isolates from fifteen asymptomatic individuals from another region having more than 500 CD4 cells and other published subtype C sequences located in the Los Alamos Database (<http://www.hiv-web.lanl.gov/>).

Three potential vaccine strains, designated Du151, Du422 and Du179, were selected. Du 151 and Du 422 were selected based on amino acid homology to the consensus sequence in all three gene regions *env*, *gag* and *pol*, CCR5 tropism and ability to grow and replicate in tissue culture. Du 179 is a R5X4 virus and was selected because the patient in which this strain was found showed a high level of neutralising antibodies. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of the three gene regions of the three isolates and modifications and derivatives thereof also form aspects of the invention.

The vaccines of the invention will be formulated in a number of different ways using a variety of different vectors. They involve encapsulating RNA or transcribed DNA sequences from the viruses in a variety of different vectors. The vaccines will contain at least part of the *gag* gene from the Du422 isolate, and at least part of the *pol* and *env* genes from the Du151 isolate of the present invention and/or at least part of the *env* gene from the Du179 isolate of the present invention or derivatives or modifications thereof.

Genes for use in DNA vaccines have been resynthesized to reflect human codon usage. The *gag* Du422 gene was designed so that the myristylation site and inhibitory sequences were removed. Similarly resynthesized gp 160 (the complete *env* gene consisting of gp 120 and gp 41) and *pol* genes will be expressed by DNA vaccines. The gp160 gene sequence has also been changed as described above for the *gag* gene to reflect human codon usage and the rev responsive element removed. The protease, inactivated reverse transcriptase and start of the RNase H genes from Du151 *pol* are optimised for increased expression and will be joined with *gag* at an inserted Bgl1 site. The *gag-pol* frameshift will be maintained to keep the natural balance of *gag* to *pol* protein expression.

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Another vaccine will contain DNA transcribed from the RNA for the *gag* gene from the Du422 isolate and RNA from the *pol* and *env* genes from the Du151 isolate and/or RNA from the *env* gene from the Du179 isolate. These genes could also be expressed as oligomeric envelope glycoprotein complexes (Progenics, USA) as published in J Virol 2000 Jan;74(2):627-43 (Binley, J.L. et al.), the adeno associated virus (AAV) (Target Genetics) and the Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (US patent application USSN 60/216,995, which is incorporated herein by reference).

The isolation and selection of viral strains for the design of a vaccine

The following criteria were used to select appropriate strains for inclusion into HIV-1 vaccines for Southern Africa:

that the strains be genotypically representative of circulating strains;

that the strain not be an outlier strain;

that the strain be as close as possible to the consensus amino acid sequence developed according to the invention for the *env*, *gag* and *pol* genes of HIV-1 subtype C;

that the strain have an R5 phenotype, i.e. a phenotype associated with transmission for selection of the RNA or cDNA to be included for the *env* region; and

that the vaccine be able to be grown in tissue culture.

The following procedure was followed in the selection of viral strains for the design of a vaccine. A well-established sex worker cohort in Kwazulu Natal, South Africa was used to identify the appropriate strains for use in an HIV vaccine. Viral isolates from 15 acutely infected individuals were sequenced in *env*, *gag* and *pol* and were also isolated and phenotypically characterised. These sequences were compared with a similar

collection from asymptomatic individuals from the Gauteng region in South Africa as well as other published subtype C sequences.

Patients

Individuals with HIV infection were recruited from 4 regions in South Africa. Blood samples were obtained from recently infected sex workers from Kwazulu-Natal (n=13). Recent infection was defined as individuals who were previously seronegative and had become seropositive within the previous year. Samples were also collected from individuals attending out-patients clinics in Cape Town (n=2), women attending ante-natal clinics in Johannesburg (n=7) and men attending a STD clinic on a gold mine outside Johannesburg (n=8). The latter 2 groups were clinically stable and were classified as asymptomatic infections. Blood samples were collected in EDTA and used to determine the CD4 T cell count and genetic analysis of the virus. In the case of recent infections a branched chain (bDNA) assay (Chiron) to measure plasma viral load was done, and the virus was isolated. HIV-1 serostatus was determined by ELISA. The results of the CD4 T cell counts and the viral loads on the sex workers were established and information on the clinical status as at date of seroconversion, CD4, and data on the co-receptor usage is set out in Table 1 below.

Virus isolation

HIV was isolated from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) using standard co-culture techniques with mitogen-activated donor PBMC. 2×10^5 patient PBMC were co-cultured with 2×10^6 donor PBMC in 12 well plates with 2 ml RPMI 1640 with 20% FCS, antibiotics and 5% IL-2 (Boehringer). Cultures were replenished twice weekly with fresh medium containing IL-2 and once with 5×10^5 /ml donor PBMC. Virus growth was monitored weekly using a commercial p24 antigen assay (Coulter). Antigen positive cultures were expanded and cultured for a further 2 weeks to obtain 40 mls of virus containing supernatant which was stored at -70°C until use. The results of the

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isolation of the viruses from the commercial sex workers is also shown in Table 1 below.

Viral phenotypes

Virus-containing supernatant was used to assess the biological phenotype of viral isolates on MT-2 and co-receptor transfected cell lines. For the MT-2 assay, 500 μ l of supernatant was incubated with 5×10^4 MT-2 cells in PRMI plus 10% FCS and antibiotics. Cultures were monitored daily for syncytia formation over 6 days. U87.CD4 cell expressing either the CCR5 or CXCR4 co-receptor were grown in DMEM with 10% FCS, antibiotics, 500 μ g/ml G418 and 1 μ g/ml puromycin. GHOST cells expressing minor co-receptors were grown in DMEM with 10% FCS, 500 μ g/ml G418, 1 μ g/ml puromycin and 100 μ g/ml hygromycin. Cell lines were passaged twice weekly by trypsinization. Co-receptor assays were done in 12 well plates; 5×10^4 cells were plated in each well and allowed to adhere overnight. The following day 500 μ l of virus containing supernatant was added and incubated overnight to allow viral attachment and infection and washed three times the following day. Cultures were monitored on days 4, 8 and 12 for syncytia formation and p24 antigen production. Cultures that showed evidence of syncytia and increasing concentrations of p24 antigen were considered positive for viral growth. The results of co-receptor usage of the viruses from the commercial sex workers is also shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - COHORT OF ACUTE INFECTIONS FOR SELECTION OF VACCINE CANDIDATES

Sample ID	Sero date	Sample date	Duration of infection	CD4 count	Viral load	Co-culture p24 pos	MT-2 assay	Biotype
Du115	15 May 98	20 May 99	1 year	437*	7,597*	-	No isolate	-
Du123	17 Aug 98	17 Nov 98	3 mon	841	19,331	d6 (50pg)	NSI	R5
Du151	12 Oct 98	24 Nov 98	1.5 mon	367	>500,000	d6 (> 1ng)	NSI	R5
Du156	16 Nov 98	17 Nov 98	<1 mon	404	22,122	d6 (> 1ng)	NSI	R5
Du172	16 Oct 98	17 Nov 98	1 mon	793	1,916	d6 (<50pg)	NSI	R5
Du174	6 Oct 97	25 May 99	19.5 mon	634*	9,454*	d14 (> 1ng)	NSI	R5
Du179	13 Aug 97	20 May 99	21 mon	394*	1,359*	d7 (<50pg)	SI	R5<4
Du204	20 May 98	20 May 99	1 year	633*	8,734*	d7 (<50pg)	NSI	R5
Du258	3 June 98	22 Jun 99	1 year	433*	9,114*	-	No isolate	-
Du281	24 July 98	17 Nov 98	4 mon	594	24,689	d6 (1ng)	NSI	R5
Du285	2 Oct 98	-	-	560*	161*	-	No isolate	-
Du368	8 Apr 98	24 Nov 98	7.5 mon	670	13,993	d6 (300pg)	NSI	R5
Du422	2 Oct 98	28 Jan 99	4 mon	397	17,118*	d6 (600 pg)	NSI	R5
Du457	17 Aug 98	17 Nov 98	3 mon	665	6,658	-	No isolate	-
Du467	26 Aug 98	-	-	671	19,268	-	No isolate	-

* date from Nov 98

Sequencing

RNA was isolated from plasma and the gene fragments were amplified from RNA using reverse transcriptase to generate a cDNA followed by PCR to generate amplified DNA segments. The positions of the PCR primers are as follows, with the second of each primer pair being used as the reverse transcriptase primer in the cDNA synthesis step (numbering using the HIV-1 HXB₂ sequence): *gag*1 (790-813, 1282-1303), *gag*2 (1232-1253 , 1797-1820), *pol*1 (2546-2573 , 3012-3041), *pol*2(2932-2957 , 3492-3515), *env*1 (6815-6838, 7322-7349), *env*2 (7626-7653 , 7963-7986). The amplified DNA fragments were purified using the QIAQUICK PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen, Germany). The DNA fragments were then sequenced using the upstream PCR primers as sequencing primers. Sequencing was done using the Sanger dideoxyterminator strategy with fluorescent dyes attached to the dideoxynucleotides. The sequence determination was made by electrophoresis using an ABI 377 Sequencer. A mapped illustration of an HIV-1 proviral genome showing the *pol*, *gag* and *env* regions sequenced as described above, is shown in Figure 1. The following regions were sequenced (numbering according to HXB₂, Los Alamos database); 813 – 1282 (*gag*1); 1253 – 1797 (*gag*2); 2583 – 3012 (*pol*1); 2957-3515 (*pol*2); 6938 – 7322 (*env*1); 7653 – 7963 (*env*2), as illustrated in Figure 1.

Genotypic characterisation

To select the vaccine isolate or isolates, a survey covering portions of the three major HIV genes *gag* (313 contiguous codons, 939 bases), *pol* (278 contiguous codons, 834 bases) and *env* (229 codons in two noncontiguous segments, 687 bases) was done (Figure 1). The map of Figure 1 shows the 5' long terminal repeat, the structural and functional genes (*gag*, *pol* and *env*) as well as the regulatory and accessory proteins (*vif*, *tat*, *rev*, *nef*, *vpr* and *vpu*). The *gag* open reading frame illustrates the regions encoding p17 matrix protein and the p24 core protein and the p7 and p6 nucleocapsid proteins. The *pol* open reading frame illustrates the protease (PR) p15, reverse transcriptase (RT) p66 and the RNase H integrase p51. The *env* open reading frame indicates the region coding for gp120 and the region coding for gp41.

Of a total of 31 isolates, 14 were from the Durban cohort (DU), 15 were from Johannesburg (GG and RB) and 2 from Cape Town (CT). Of these 30 were sequenced in the *gag* region, 26 in the *pol* region and 27 in the *env* region. The isolates that were sequenced are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2 – LIST OF ISOLATES AND THE REGIONS GENES SEQUENCED

Isolate	<i>Gag</i> sequence	<i>Pol</i> sequence	<i>Env</i> sequence
CTSC1	✓	✓	-
CTSC2	✓	✓	-
DU115	✓	✓	✓
DU123	✓	-	✓
DU151	-	✓	✓
DU156	✓	✓	✓
DU172	✓	✓	✓
DU174	✓	✓	✓
DU179	✓	✓	✓
DU204	✓	✓	✓
DU258	✓	✓	✓
DU281	✓	-	✓
DU368	✓	✓	✓
DU422	✓	✓	✓
DU457	✓	✓	✓
DU467	✓	-	✓
GG1	✓	-	-
GG10	✓	✓	✓
GG3	✓	✓	✓
GG4	✓	✓	✓
GG5	✓	✓	✓
GG6	✓	✓	✓
RB12	✓	-	✓
RB13	✓	✓	✓
RB14	✓	✓	✓

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RB15	✓	✓	-
RB18	✓	✓	✓
RB21	✓	✓	✓
RB22	✓	✓	✓
RB27	✓	✓	✓
RB28	✓	✓	✓

The nucleic acid sequences from the Durban (DU) Johannesburg (GG, RB) and Cape Town (CT) cohorts were phylogenetically compared to all available published subtype C sequences (obtained from the Los Alamos HIV Sequence Database) including sequences from the other southern African countries and the overall subtype C consensus from the Los Alamos HIV sequence database. This comparison was done to ensure that the selected vaccine isolates were not phylogenetic outliers when compared to the Southern African sequences and the results of the comparison are shown in Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4. Figures 2 to 4 illustrate that the sequences from Southern Africa are divergent and that the Indian sequences form a separate distinct cluster from these African sequences. The South African sequences are not unique and, in general, are as related to each other as they are to other sequences from Southern Africa. Overall this suggests Indian sequences are unique from Southern African subtype C sequences and that we do not have a clonal epidemic in South Africa, but rather South African viruses reflect the diversity of subtype C viruses in the Southern African region.

Determination of a consensus sequence

Amino acid sequences were derived from the sequences shown in Table 2 and were used to determine a South African consensus sequence. The most frequently appearing amino acid at each position was selected as the consensus amino acid at that position. In this way, the consensus sequence was determined along the linear length of each of the sequenced gene fragments (*gag*, *pol* and *env* gene fragments). The alignments were done using the Genetics Computer Group (GCG) programs (Pileup and Pretty), which generates a consensus sequence in this manner. These

resulted in the consensus sequence for each gene region. The alignments of the amino acid sequences and the resulting consensus sequences are shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7.

The phylogenetic tree of amino acids showing a comparison of the South African sequences is set out in Figures 8, 9 and 10. The ES2 *gag* S, which is the sequence of the cloned Du422 *gag* gene, Du151 *pol* (clone number) 8, which is the sequence of the cloned Du151 *pol* gene, and Du151 *env* (clone number) 25, which is the sequence of the cloned Du151 *env* gene, are vaccine clones. It can be seen from Figures 8, 9 and 10 that they are the same as the original isolates. These phylogenetic trees compare the relationship between the HIV proteins. South African isolates were compared with subtype A, B, C and D consensus sequences as well as with the South African consensus (Sagagcon) derived from the South African sequences, a Malawian consensus (Malgagcon) derived from Malawian sequences and overall consensus (Cgagcon, Cpolcon and Cenvcon) derived from all subtype C sequences on the Los Alamos database.

The final choice of which isolate or isolates to use was based on the similarity of the sequence of the *gag*, *env* and *pol* genes of a particular isolate to the South African consensus sequence which had been derived as set out above as well as the availability of an R5 isolate which had good replication kinetics as shown in Table 1.

Selection of Vaccine Isolates

Based on the considerations and methodology set out above, three strains were selected from the acute infection cohort as the vaccine strains. The first strain is Du 422 for the *gag* gene, the second strain is Du151 for the *pol* and *env* genes and the third strain is Du179 which is a possible alternative for the *env* gene. These three strains were selected for the following reasons.

1. At the time the samples were obtained, Du151 had been infected for 6 weeks and had a CD4 count of 367 cells per ul of blood and a viral load above 500,000 copies per ml of plasma. Given the high viral load, and the recorded

time from infection, it is probable that the individual was still in the initial stages of viraemia prior to control of HIV replication by the immune system.

2. At the time the samples were obtained, Du422 had been infected for 4 months with a CD4 count of 397 cells per ul of blood and a viral load of 17,118 copies per ml of plasma. In contrast to Du151, this individual had already brought viral replication under control to a certain extent.
3. At the time the samples were obtained, Du179 had been infected for 21 months with a CD4 count of 394 cells per ul of blood and a viral load of 1,359 copies per ml of plasma.

Based on the analysis of the phylogenetic tree shown in Figure 8 showing the relationship between full length gp120 sequence and other isolates, and the amino acid pairwise comparison shown in Figure 11, the Du422 *gag* sequence was shown to be most similar to the South African consensus sequence shown in Figures 2 and 5. It shared 98% amino acid sequence identity with the consensus sequence. In addition, the average pairwise distance, which is the percentage difference between the DNA sequences, between the DU422 *gag* sequence and the other sequences from the seroconverters was the highest of any sequence derived from this cohort, at 93.5%, and nearly as high as the average distance of the isolates to the SA consensus sequence (94.2%). The Du422 *gag* gene was cloned and the specific clone gave values very similar to the original isolate: having a pairwise identity value with the SA consensus of (98%) and nearly as high an average identity value with the other isolates as the DU422 isolate (93.3%). Thus, both the original DU422 isolate sequence and the generated clone had the highest pairwise percentage similarity to other isolates with the minimal values all being above 90%.

The *pol* sequences showed the highest values for the pairwise comparisons.. Based on the analysis of the phylogenetic tree shown in Figure 9 and the pairwise identity score with the SA consensus (98.9%) shown in Figure 12, we chose the DU151 isolate as the source of the *pol* gene. Other contributing factors in this decision were that this is the same isolate that was chosen for the source of the *env* gene and that this was an isolate with excellent growth properties *in vitro*. The actual *pol* gene clone from the

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DU151 isolate was somewhat more divergent from the SA consensus sequence (97.8%), and had a smaller average identity score when compared to the other isolates (95.1%). However, we judged the small increase in distance from the consensus not to be significant in this otherwise well conserved HIV-1 gene and therefore chose the DU151 *pol* gene for further development. Only one of the recent seroconverter sequences was less than 93% identical with the DU151 *pol* gene segment.

The *env* gene showed the greatest sequence diversity. Based on the analysis of the phylogenetic tree shown in Figure 10, we chose the DU151 *env* gene. The DU151 *env* gene segment shows an average pairwise comparison score with the other isolates of 87.2%, with the clone being slightly higher (87.9%). The DU151 isolate gene segment has a pairwise identity score of 92.6% with the SA consensus while the DU151 clone is at 91.3%. Finally, all pairwise identity scores are above 83% with either the DU151 isolate sequence or the clone when compared to the other recent seroconverters, as shown in Figure 13. These pairwise scores make the DU151 sequence similar to the best scores in this sequence pool and combine these levels of similarity with an R5 virus with good cell culture replication kinetics.

The clones representing the full length gene for each of the above viral genes were generated by PCR. Viral DNA present in cells infected with the individual isolates were used for the *pol* and *env* clones, and DNA derived directly from plasma by RT-PCR was used for the *gag* clone. Total DNA was extracted from the infected cell pellets using the QIAGEN DNeasy Tissue Kit. This DNA was used in PCR reactions using the following primers (HXBR numbering, Los Alamos database) in a nested PCR amplification strategy:

gag: outer, 623-640, and 2391-2408. inner, 789-810 and 2330-2350

pol: outer, 2050-2073, and 5119-5148. inner, 2085-2108, and 5068-5094.

env: outer, 6195-6218, and 8807-8830. inner, 6225-6245, and 8758-8795.

The PCR products were blunt-end cloned into pT7Blue using the Novagen pT7Blue Blunt Kit. The inserts were characterized by doing colony PCR to identify clones with gene inserts. The identity of the insert was confirmed by sequencing the insert on both strands and comparing this sequence to the original sequence.

Modification of clones

Several modifications were introduced to the cloned genes, as shown in Figures 23 to 28. In order to increase levels of expression of proteins, the DNA sequence was resynthesized and the following modifications were made:

- the codon usage was changed to reflect human codon usage for increased expression; and
- the inhibitory and rev responsive elements were also removed.

The modifications to the *gag* gene sequence of Du422 are shown in Sequence I.D. numbers 7 and 8.

Also for the DNA, modified vaccinia ankara (MVA) and BCG vaccines, the *pol* gene was truncated so that only the protease, reverse transcriptase and RNase H regions of the *pol* gene will be expressed. In addition, the active site amino acid motive YMDD has been mutated to YMAA so that the expressed reverse transcriptase will be catalytically inactive. The modifications to the *pol* gene of Du151 are shown in sequence I.D. numbers 9 and 10.

Synthetic genes

The complete *gag* and *env* genes were resynthesized to optimise the codons for expression in human cells, also shown in Sequence I.D. numbers 9 to 12. During this process the inhibitory sequences (INS) and rev responsive elements (RRE) are removed which has reported to result in increased expression. The *gag* gene myristylation signal was mutated as described above and as shown in Sequence I.D. numbers 7 and 8.

The following material has been deposited with the European Collection of Cell Cultures, Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 OJG, United Kingdom (ECACC).

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Deposits

<u>Material</u>	<u>ECACC Deposit No.</u>	<u>Deposit Date</u>
HIV-1 Viral isolate Du151	Accession Number 00072724	27 July 2000
HIV-1 Viral isolate Du179	Accession Number 00072725	27 July 2000
HIV-1 Viral isolate Du422	Provisional Accession Number 00072726 Provisional Accession Number 01032114	27 July 2000 22 March 2001

The deposit was made under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure and regulations thereunder (Budapest Treaty).

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0-1	Form - PCT/RO/134 (EASY) Indications Relating to Deposited Microorganism(s) or Other Biological Material (PCT Rule 13bis)	
0-1-1	Prepared using	PCT-EASY Version 2.91 (updated 01.03.2001)
0-2	International Application No.	
0-3	Applicant's or agent's file reference	PA128340/PCT
1	The Indications made below relate to the deposited microorganism(s) or other biological material referred to in the description on:	
1-1	page	3
1-2	line	17
1-3	Identification of Deposit	
1-3-1	Name of depositary Institution	European Collection of Cell Cultures
1-3-2	Address of depositary Institution	Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory, Public Health Laboratory Service, Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG, United Kingdom
1-3-3	Date of deposit	27 July 2000 (27.07.2000)
1-3-4	Accession Number	ECACC 00072724
1-4	Additional Indications	NONE
1-5	Designated States for Which Indications are Made	all designated States
1-6	Separate Furnishing of Indications These indications will be submitted to the International Bureau later	NONE
2	The Indications made below relate to the deposited microorganism(s) or other biological material referred to in the description on:	
2-1	page	3
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2-3	Identification of Deposit	
2-3-1	Name of depositary Institution	European Collection of Cell Cultures
2-3-2	Address of depositary institution	Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory, Public Health Laboratory Service, Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG, United Kingdom
2-3-3	Date of deposit	27 July 2000 (27.07.2000)
2-3-4	Accession Number	ECACC 0072725
2-4	Additional Indications	NONE
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3-1	page	3
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3-3	Identification of Deposit	
3-3-1	Name of depositary institution	European Collection of Cell Cultures
3-3-2	Address of depositary institution	Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory, Public Health Laboratory Service, Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG, United Kingdom
3-3-3	Date of deposit	22 March 2001 (22.03.2001)
3-3-4	Accession Number	ECACC 01032114
3-4	Additional Indications	NONE
3-5	Designated States for Which Indications are Made	all designated States
3-6	Separate Furnishing of Indications These indications will be submitted to the International Bureau later	NONE
4	The indications made below relate to the deposited microorganism(s) or other biological material referred to in the description on:	
4-1	page	26
4-2	line	11
4-3	Identification of Deposit	
4-3-1	Name of depositary institution	European Collection of Cell Cultures
4-3-2	Address of depositary institution	Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory, Public Health Laboratory Service, Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG, United Kingdom
4-3-3	Date of deposit	27 July 2000 (27.07.2000)
4-3-4	Accession Number	ECACC 00072726
4-4	Additional Indications	NONE
4-5	Designated States for Which Indications are Made	all designated States
4-6	Separate Furnishing of Indications These indications will be submitted to the International Bureau later	NONE

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CLAIMS

1. A process for the selection of HIV subtype isolates for use in the development of a prophylactic and/or therapeutic pharmaceutical composition comprising the following steps:
isolating viruses from recently infected subjects;
generating a consensus sequence for at least part of at least one HIV gene by identifying the most common codon or amino acid among the isolated viruses at each position along at least part of the gene;
selecting the isolated virus or viruses with a high sequence identity to the consensus sequence, a phenotype which is associated with transmission for the particular HIV subtype.
2. A process according to claim 1, wherein the isolated virus is of the same subtype as a likely challenge strain.
3. A process according to either of claims 1 or 2, wherein the HIV subtype is HIV-1 subtype C.
4. A process according to claim 3, wherein the phenotype which is associated with transmission is a virus that utilises the CCR5 co-receptor and is non syncytium inducing (NSI).
5. An HIV-1 subtype C isolate, designated Du422 and assigned Provisional Accession Number 01032114 by the European Collection of Cell Cultures.
6. An HIV-1 subtype C isolate, designated Du151 and assigned Accession Number. 00072724 by the European Collection of Cell Cultures.
7. An HIV-1 subtype C isolate, designated Du179 and assigned Accession Number. 00072725 by the European Collection of Cell Cultures.
8. A molecule having:
 - (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 1;

- (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 1;
 - (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 1 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;
 - (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 1 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or
 - (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).
9. A molecule according to claim 8, which has the modified sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 7.
10. A molecule having:
- (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 3;
 - (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 3;
 - (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No 3 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;
 - (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 3 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or
 - (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).
11. A molecule according to claim 10, which has the modified sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 9.
12. A molecule having:
- (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5;
 - (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5;

- (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;
 - (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 5 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or
 - (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).
13. A molecule according to claim 12, which has the modified sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 11.
14. A molecule having:
- (i) the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No.13;
 - (ii) an RNA sequence corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 13;
 - (iii) a sequence which will hybridise to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 13 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it, under strict hybridisation conditions;
 - (iv) a sequence which is homologous to the nucleotide sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 13 or an RNA sequence corresponding to it; or
 - (v) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the sequence of any one of (i) to (iv).
15. A molecule according to claim 14, which has a modified sequence which has similar or the same modifications as those set out in Sequence I.D. No. 11 for the *env* gene of the isolate Du151.
16. A polypeptide having:
- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 2; or
 - (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 2.
17. A polypeptide according to claim 16, wherein the modified sequence is set out in Sequence I.D. No. 8.

18. A polypeptide having:
- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 4; or
 - (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 4.
19. A polypeptide according to claim 18, wherein the modified sequence is that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 10.
20. A polypeptide having:
- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 6; or
 - (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 6.
21. A polypeptide according to claim 20, wherein the modified sequence is that set out in Sequence I.D. No. 12.
22. A polypeptide having:
- (i) the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 14;
 - (ii) a sequence which is a modification or derivative of the amino acid sequence set out in Sequence I.D. No. 14.
23. A polypeptide according to claim 22, wherein the modified sequence has similar or the same modifications as those set out in Sequence I.D. No. 12 for the amino acid sequence of the *env* gene of the isolate Du151.
24. A consensus amino acid sequence for the partial *gag* gene of HIV-1 subtype C which is:

GEKLDKWEKI	RLRPGGKKHY	MLKHLVWASR	ELERFALNPG	LLETSEGCKQ ⁵⁰
IMKQLQPALQ	TGTEELRSly	NTVATLYCVH	EKIEVRDTKE	ALDKIEEEQN ¹⁰⁰
KSQQ-CQQKT	QAKAADGG-	KVSQNYPIVQ	NLQGQMVHQA	ISPRTLNAWV ¹⁵⁰
EEKAFSP	EVIPMFTALS	EGATPQDLNT	MLNTVGGHQA	AMQMLKDTIN ²⁰⁰
EEAAEWDRlh	PVHAGPIAPG	QMREPRGSDI	AGTTSTLQEQ	IAWMTSNPPI ²⁵⁰

PVGDYKRWI ILGLNKIVRM YSPVSILDIK QGPKEPFRDY VDRFFKTLRA³⁰⁰
EQATQDVKNW MTD³¹³

25. A consensus amino acid sequence for the partial *pol* gene of HIV-1 subtype C which is:

LTEEKIKALT AICEEMEKEG KITKIGPENP YNTPVFAIKK KDSTKWRKL⁵⁰
VDFRELNKRT QDFWEVQLGI PHPAGLKKKK SVTVLDVGDA YFSVPLDEGF¹⁰⁰
RKYTAFTIPS INNETPGIRY QYNVLPQGWK GSPAIFQSSM TKILEPFRAK¹⁵⁰
NPEIVYQYM DDLYVGSDLE IGQHRAKIEE LREHLLKWGF TTPDKKHQKE²⁰⁰
PPFLWMGYEL HPDKWTVQPI QLPEKDSWTV NDIQKLVGKL NWASQIYPGI²⁵⁰
KVRQLCKLLR GAKALTDIVP LTEEAELE²⁷⁸

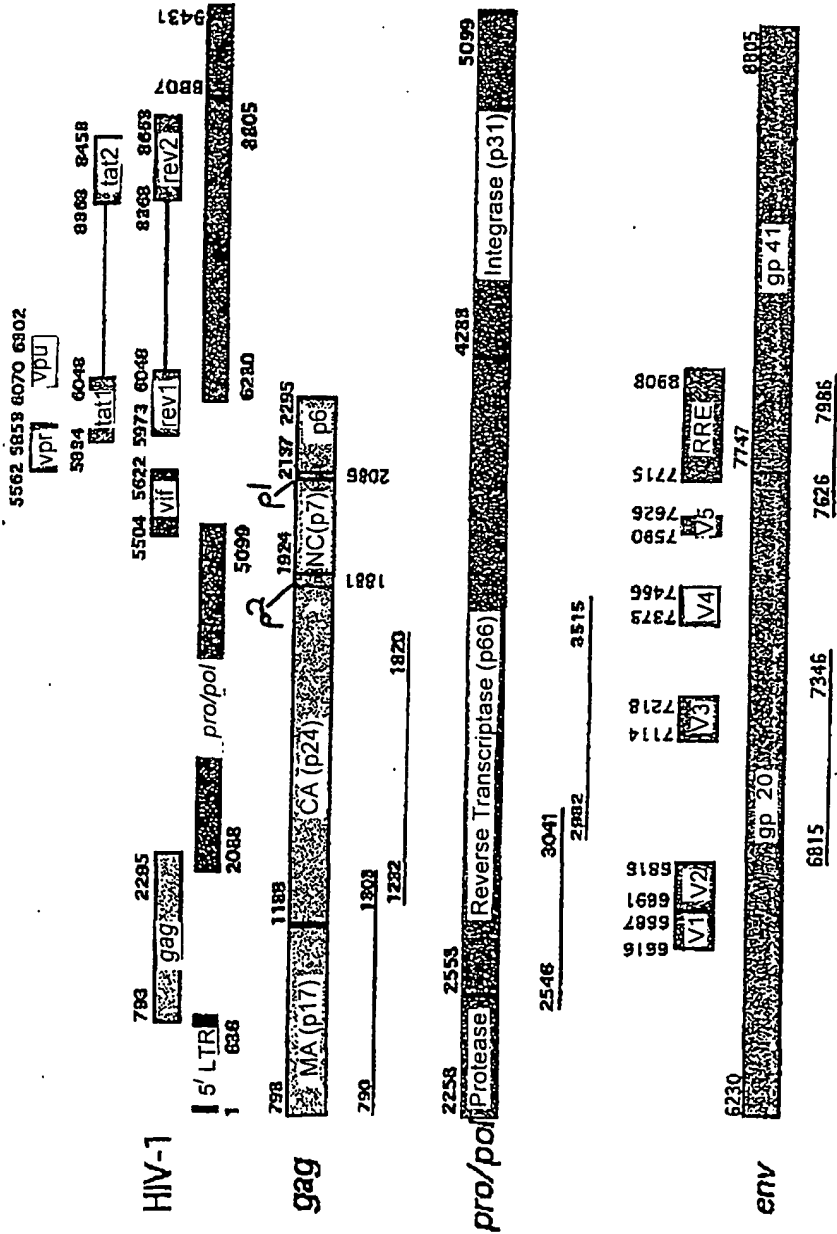
26. A consensus amino acid sequence for the partial *env* gene of HIV-1 subtype C which is:

YCAPAGYAIL KCNNKTFNGT GPCNNVSTVQ CTHGIKPVVS TQLLNGSLA⁵⁰
EEEEIIRSEN LTNNAKTIIV HLNESVEIVC TRPNNNTRKS IRIGPGOTFY¹⁰⁰
ATGDIIGDIR QAHCNISEGK WNKTLOQVKK KLKEELYKYK VVEIKPLGIA¹⁵⁰
PTEAKRRVVE REKRAVGIGA VFLGFLGAAG STMGAASITL TVQARQLLSG²⁰⁰
IVQQQSNLLR AIEAQQHMLQ LTWVGKQL²²⁹

27. A process according to claim 1, substantially as herein described.
28. An HIV-1 subtype C isolate according to claim 5, substantially as herein described.
29. An HIV-1 subtype C isolate according to claim 6, substantially as herein described.
30. An HIV-1 subtype C isolate according to claim 7, substantially as herein described.
31. A molecule according to claim 8, substantially as herein described.

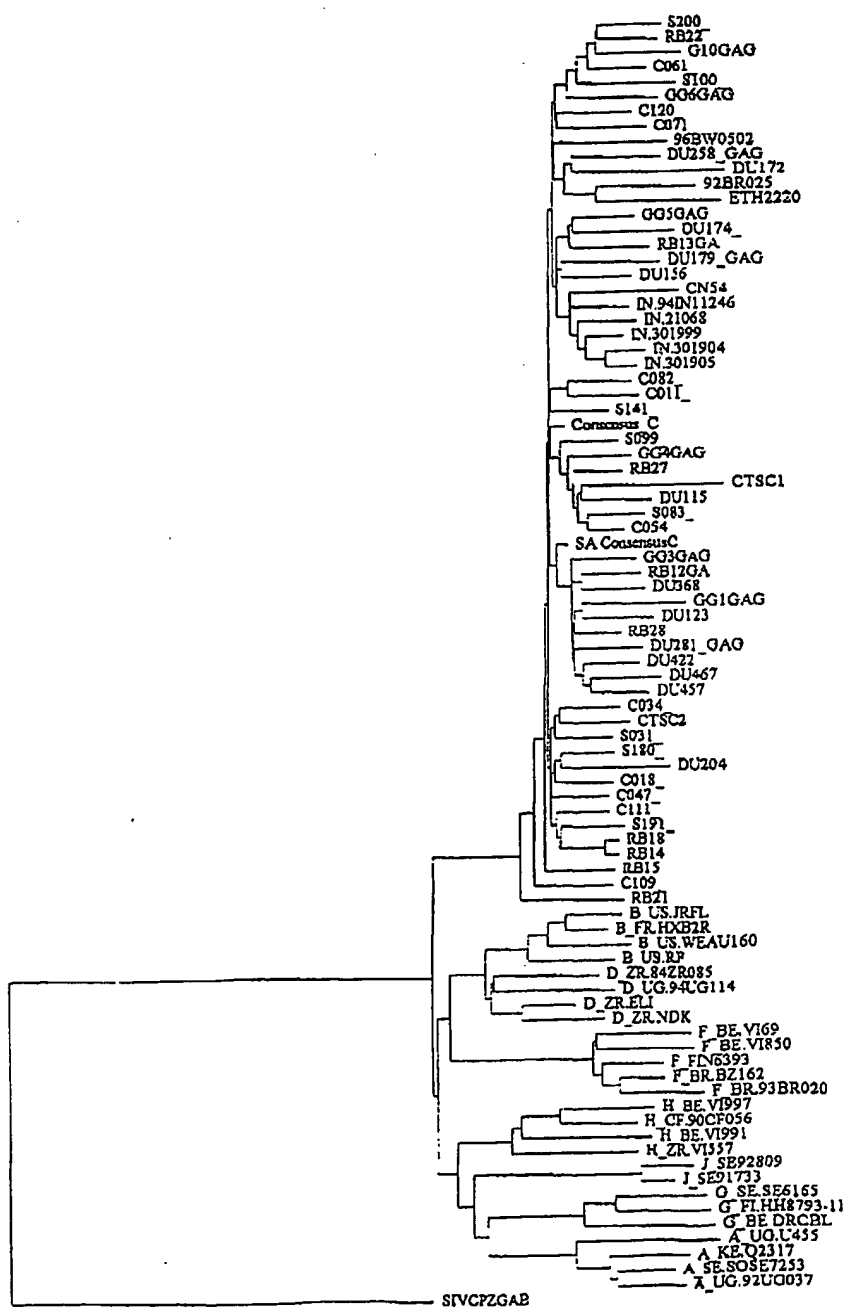
32. A molecule according to claim 10, substantially as herein described.
33. A molecule according to claim 12, substantially as herein described.
34. A molecule according to claim 14, substantially as herein described.
35. A polypeptide according to claim 16, substantially as herein described.
36. A polypeptide according to claim 18, substantially as herein described.
37. A polypeptide according to claim 20, substantially as herein described.
38. A polypeptide according to claim 22, substantially as herein described.
39. A consensus amino acid sequence according to claim 24, substantially as herein described.
40. A consensus amino acid sequence according to claim 25, substantially as herein described.
41. A consensus amino acid sequence according to claim 26, substantially as herein described.

FIGURE 1



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FIGURE 2



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FIGURE 3

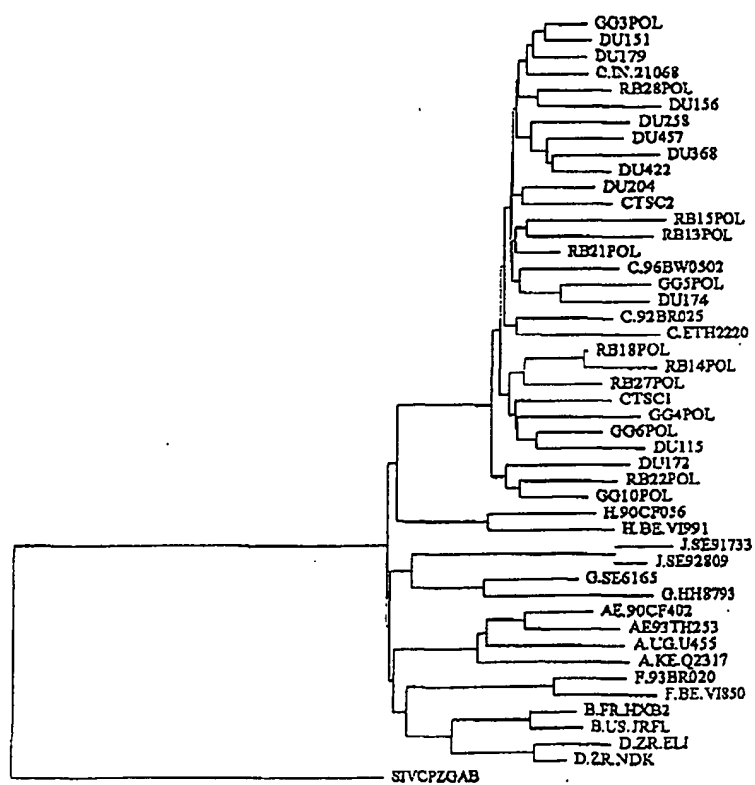


FIGURE 5

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	1				50
@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon)	GEKLDKWKNI	RLRPGGKNEY	MLKHLVNASR	ELERFALMPG	LLETSEGCKQ
@Gagp.msf(DU115_gag)	-q--u--i-	-----q-	-i-----	-----	-----g-----
@Gagp.msf(DU258_gag)	-q-----	k-----	-----	-----	-----qj-----
@Gagp.msf(DU179_gag)	-q-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----r-----
@Gagp.msf(RB15gag)	-y--u--	-----	-i-----	-----	-----a-----
@Gagp.msf(GG10gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB22gag)	-----	-----q-	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU467_gag)	-----k-----	-----r-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG3gag)	-----a-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU281_gag)	-----r-----	-----c-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU368_gag)	-----r-r-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----r-----
@Gagp.msf(GG1gag)	-----r-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB14gag)	-g--a--	-----c-----	-i--i--	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB18gag)	-----a--	k-----c-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG4gag)	-g--a--	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB27gag)	-gq-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU422_gag)	-----t-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB28gag)	-----t-r-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU457_gag)	--n--r-----	-----r-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB13gag)	-k--s-r-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG5gag)	-g--t--	-----q-----	-i-----	-----	-----r-----
@Gagp.msf(GG6gag)	-----	-----k-----	-i-----	-----	-----a-----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC2_gag)	-g-----	-----c-----	-ii-----	-----	-----k-----
@Gagp.msf(RB12gag)	-----r-r-----	-----t-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU156)	-----	-----	-----	-----d-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU123_gag)	-----r-----	k-----	r--i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB21gag)	-g--t--	-----r-----	km--i-----	-----	-----a-----
@Gagp.msf(DU172_gag)	-g-----r-----	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU204_gag)	-g-----	-----r-----	-i-----	-----	-----a-----
@Gagp.msf(DU174_gag)	-gn--t--	-----q-----	k-----	-----	-----sa-----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC1_gag)	-g--a--r-----	-----	-----i--k-----	-----	-----n-----
@Gagp.msf(Cgagcon)	-g--t--	-----	-i-----	-----	-----
	51				100
@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon)	IMKQLQPALQ	TGTEELRSLY	NTVATLYCVII	ENIEVRDTKE	ALDKIEEEQN
@Gagp.msf(DU115_gag)	-----	---k-----	-----	-----	-----k-----
@Gagp.msf(DU258_gag)	-i-----	-----f-----	-----	ke-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU179_gag)	-ir-----	-----f-----	-----	-e-----	---r---k-----
@Gagp.msf(RB15gag)	-ir-----	-----	-----	-r-----	---k-----
@Gagp.msf(GG10gag)	--s--s--	-----	---v-w--	nn-----	---k-----
@Gagp.msf(RB22gag)	-----	-----	-----	sn-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU467_gag)	--e-----	-----k--f-----	-----	kr-d-----	---v---k-----
@Gagp.msf(GG3gag)	--n-----	-----	-----	kr-d-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU281_gag)	--q-----	-----k--	-i-----	kg-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU368_gag)	--n-----	-----k--	-----	---d-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG1gag)	-it-----	-----k--f-----	-----	k--d-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB14gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB18gag)	-----	-----	-----	---q-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG4gag)	-i-----	-----	-----	---d-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB27gag)	-i-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU422_gag)	-----	---k--	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB28gag)	-ir-----	-----k--f-----	-----	---k-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU457_gag)	-----	---k--	-----	k--d-q-----	---v-----
@Gagp.msf(RB13gag)	-----	-----f-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG5gag)	-----	-----f-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG6gag)	--q-i-----	-----f-----	-----	---i-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC2_gag)	-in--h--	-----f-----	-----	ae-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB12gag)	--n-----v--	-----k--f-----	-----	---d-----	-----

FIGURE 5 - continue

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```

@Gagp.msf(DU156) -----i-----
@Gagp.msf(DU123_gag) --n-----t-----n-d-----
@Gagp.msf(RB21gag) -iq-----l:-----x--t-----kr-----v-----
@Gagp.msf(DU172_gag) -i--h-----i--y-----kd-a-q-----
@Gagp.msf(DU204_gag) -iq-----k-----x-----ne-----
@Gagp.msf(DU174_gag) -i-----r-----q-----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC1_gag) -----h-----k-----
@Gagp.msf(Cgagcon) -i-----

101                                     150
@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon) KSQQ-CQOKT QQAKAADGG- KTSQUTFEVQ NLQGQMVHQA ISPRTLNAWV
@Gagp.msf(DU115_gag) -...--ei--e--k--
@Gagp.msf(DU258_gag) -...--a--e-s-k--p 1--
@Gagp.msf(DU179_gag) -...--e--k--x 1--
@Gagp.msf(RB15gag) -c...--e--a--
@Gagp.msf(GG10gag) -...--n--a--1--
@Gagp.msf(RB22gag) -...--g--p 1--
@Gagp.msf(DU467_gag) r-...--e--
@Gagp.msf(GG3gag) -...--ekv--p--
@Gagp.msf(DU281_gag) -...--t--
@Gagp.msf(DU368_gag) -...--e--g--
@Gagp.msf(GG1gag) -...--v--t--
@Gagp.msf(RB14gag) -...--q--v--1--
@Gagp.msf(RB18gag) -...--q--v--1--
@Gagp.msf(GG4gag) -i...--e--k--
@Gagp.msf(RB27gag) -...--e--k--1--
@Gagp.msf(DU422_gag) -c...--
@Gagp.msf(RB28gag) -...--e--i--
@Gagp.msf(DU457_gag) -...--e--
@Gagp.msf(RB13gag) -...--e--t--1--
@Gagp.msf(GG5gag) -...--g--i--
@Gagp.msf(GG6gag) -...--g--q--
@Gagp.msf(CTSC2_gag) ...n.i--
@Gagp.msf(RB12gag) -...--p--
@Gagp.msf(DU156) -...--e--
@Gagp.msf(DU123_gag) -...--p-t--
@Gagp.msf(RB21gag) -...--d--k--t--v--
@Gagp.msf(DU172_gag) -c--ks--ta--ja--s 1--
@Gagp.msf(DU204_gag) -...--k-t-ed--a--a--p--
@Gagp.msf(DU174_gag) -...--i--keadg--t--i--1--
@Gagp.msf(CTSC1_gag) -...--h-a--etd-k--l--
@Gagp.msf(Cgagcon) -...--

151                                     200
@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon) KVIEEKAFSP EVIPMFTALS EGATPQDLNT MLNTVGGHQA AMQMLKDTIN
@Gagp.msf(DU115_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU258_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU179_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB15gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG10gag) -----n--i-----
@Gagp.msf(RB22gag) -----n-----
@Gagp.msf(DU467_gag) -----i-----
@Gagp.msf(GG3gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU281_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU368_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG1gag) ---k-----
@Gagp.msf(RB14gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB18gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG4gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB27gag) -----

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FIGURE 5 – continue

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@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU122_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB28gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU157_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB13gag)	--v-----	-----	-----	-----	---i-----
@Gagp.msf(GG5gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	---i-----
@Gagp.msf(GG6gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC2_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB12gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU156)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU123_gag)	-----g-n-	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB21gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU172_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU204_gag)	-----g-n-	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU174_gag)	--v-----q	-----	-----	-----	---i-----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC1_gag)	-----n---	-----	-----	-----	-----e---
@Gagp.msf(Cgagcon)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	201				250
@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon)	EEAAEWDRLN	PVHAGPFAFG	QKREPRGSDI	AGTTSTLQEQ	IAWMTSNPPI
@Gagp.msf(DU115_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU258_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-t---n---
@Gagp.msf(DU179_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----g---v
@Gagp.msf(RB15gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n---
@Gagp.msf(GG10gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----v
@Gagp.msf(RB22gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----n---	-----v
@Gagp.msf(DU467_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-t---n---v
@Gagp.msf(GG3gag)	-----	-----s---	-----v---	-----	-t-----
@Gagp.msf(DU281_gag)	d-----	-----g---	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU368_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n---v
@Gagp.msf(GG1gag)	d-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB14gag)	-----	-----v---	-----i---	-----	-----n---v
@Gagp.msf(RB18gag)	-----	-----v---	-----i---	-----	-----n---v
@Gagp.msf(GG4gag)	-----	-----v---	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB27gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU422_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB28gag)	d-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU457_gag)	-----m---	-----	-----	-----	-----v
@Gagp.msf(RB13gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n---
@Gagp.msf(GG5gag)	-----	-----i---	-----v---	-----	-t---a---v
@Gagp.msf(GG6gag)	-----	-----g---	-----	-----	-----v
@Gagp.msf(CTSC2_gag)	-----	-----v---	-----	-----	-----a---
@Gagp.msf(RB12gag)	-----	-----q---	-----i---	-----s---n---	-t-----
@Gagp.msf(DU156)	-----	-ag---hpa-	-----d---	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU123_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	---i-g---
@Gagp.msf(RB21gag)	-----	-----q---v---	-----i---	-----	-----r---v
@Gagp.msf(DU172_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-t-----v
@Gagp.msf(DU204_gag)	-----v---	-----	-----	-----n---	-----n---
@Gagp.msf(DU174_gag)	-----v---	-----q---	-----i---	-----	-t---n---
@Gagp.msf(CTSC1_gag)	-r-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(Cgagcon)	-----	-----v---	-----	-----	-----

	251				300
@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon)	PVGDIYKRWI	ILGLREIWRN	VSPVSILOIK	QGPKEPFRDY	VDRFFKTLRA
@Gagp.msf(DU115_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU258_gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(DU179_gag)	-----e---	-----	-----i---	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(RB15gag)	-----	-----m---	-----	-----	-----
@Gagp.msf(GG10gag)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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FIGURE 5 – continue

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@Gagp.msf(RB22gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU467_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG3gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU281_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU368_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG1gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB14gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB18gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG4gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB27gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU422_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB28gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU457_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB13gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG5gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG6gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC2_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB12gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU156) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU123_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB21gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU172_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU204_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU174_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC1_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(Cgagcon) -----

```

```

301      313
@Gagp.msf(SAgagcon) EQATQDVKNW MTD
@Gagp.msf(DU115_gag) --s--e----
@Gagp.msf(DU258_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU179_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB15gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG10gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB22gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU467_gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(GG3gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(DU281_gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(DU368_gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(GG1gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(RB14gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB18gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG4gag) --s--e----
@Gagp.msf(RB27gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(DU422_gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(RB28gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU457_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB13gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(GG5gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(GG6gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC2_gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(RB12gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU156) -----
@Gagp.msf(DU123_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(RB21gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(DU172_gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(DU204_gag) -----e----
@Gagp.msf(DU174_gag) -----
@Gagp.msf(CTSC1_gag) d-s--e----
@Gagp.msf(Cgagcon) -----

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FIGURE 6

	1				50
sapeg.msf(SApolcon)	LTEEKIKALT	AICEENEKEG	KITKIGPENP	YNTPVFAIKK	KDSTKWRKL
ctsc1	-----e-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du422	-----	-----	-----	---i---	-----
du457	-----e-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG5pol	-----d-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ctsc2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
msfdu174	-s-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du151}	-----	-----	-----	---i---	-----
RB27pol	-----d-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du204	-----e-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB18pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du156	-----	-----	-----	---i---	-----
GG3pol	---x---d---	-----	-----	---i---	-----
RB21pol	-----e-k---	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG10pol	-----k e---	-----	-----	---i---	-----
RB28pol	-r---x---	-----	-----	---i---	-----
GG6pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB13pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB15pol	-s-----e-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG4pol	-----e-----	-----	-----	-x-----	-----
RB22pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du172	-s-----e-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du115	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB14po	pavfq-sv--	-----	-----	-----	-----
du368	-----p-f-d-----	-----	-----	---i---	-----
du258	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----v
Cpolcon	-----d-----	-----	-----	---i---	-----

	1				100
SApolcon	VDFRELNKRT	QDFWEVQLGI	PHPAGLKKKK	SVTVLDVGDA	YFSVPLDEGF
ctsc1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----h-d-
du422	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du457	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG5pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n-
ctsc2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n-
du174	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n-
du151	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB27pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du204	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB18pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du156	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----pd-
du179	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----d-
GG3pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n-
RB21pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG10pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB28pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----kd-
GG6pol	-----	-----	-----r-----	-----	-----s-
RB13pol	-----	-----	-----r-----	-----	-----s-
RB15pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----s-
GG4pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----s-
RB22pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----i-y-x-
du172	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----kd-

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FIGURE 6 - continue

du115	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----n-
RB14pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du368	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du258	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----s-
Cpolcon	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----y-d-
	101				150
SAPolcon	RKYTAFTIPS	INNETPGIRY	QYNVLPQGMH	GSPAIFQSSM	TKILEPFRAK
ctsc1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----tn
du422	-----	-----	-----	-----rh a-	-----
du457	-----	-----g-	-----	-----rh a-	-----
GG5pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----q
ctsc2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----q
du174	-----	v-----l-	-----	-----	-----q
du151	-----	-----	-----	-----a-	-----
RB27pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----r-----tq
du204	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----t-
RB18pol	-----	-----	-----	-----a-	-----tq
du156	-----	v-----	-----	-----	-----
du179	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----q
GG3pol	-----	-----x-	-----	-----a-	-----
RB21pol	x-----	-----x-	-----	-----c-	-----q
GG10pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB28pol	-----	v-----v-	-----	-----	-----r-----
GG6pol	-----	t-----	-----	-----a-	-----l-----t-
RB13pol	-----	t-----	-----	-----c-	-----r-----t-
RB15pol	-----	t-----t-	-----	-----	-----r-----tq
GG4pol	-----	-----a-----	-----	-----	-----tq
RB22pol	-----	f-----f	-----	-----	-----q
du172	-----	-----	-----gs-----	-----s-----	-----
du115	-----	-----aa-t-	-----	-----	-----i-----kn
RB14pol	-----	-----	-----	-----a-	-----r-----tq
du368	-----	-----p-----	-----	-----rh	-----vr-----
du258	-----	v-----n-	-----*	-----rh	-----a-----q
Cpolcon	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----dr
	151				200
sapep.msf(SAPolcon)	NPEIVIQYM	DDLYVGSdle	IGQHRAKIEE	LREHLLKWGF	TTPDKKHQKE
ctsc1	---l-----	-----	-----	-----r-	-----
du422	-----	-----	-----	---k---r-	-----
du457	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG5pol	---g-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ctsc2	---g-----	-----	-----	-----r-	-----
du174	---g-----	-----	-----	---d-----	-----
du151	-----	-----	-----	---g-----	-----
RB27pol	---d-----	-----	-----%	-----r-	-----
du204	---d-----	-----	-----	-----r-	-----
RB18pol	-----	-----	-----v-	-----r-	-----
du156	-----	-----	-----	-----r-	-----

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24

FIGURE 6 – continue

du179	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG3pol	-----	-----	-----	-----r-----	-----
RB21pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG10pol	-----	-----	-----r-----	-----	-----
RB28pol	-----	-----	-----	-----a-----	-----
GG6pol	-----d-----	-----	-----	-----	-----l-----
RB13pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB15pol	-----	-----	-----k-----	-----a-----	-----
GG4pol	-----d-----	-----	-----	-----r-----	-----
RB22pol	-----l-----	-----	-----r-k-----	-----r-----	-----
du172	-----d-f-----	-----	-----m-----d-----	-----	-----
du115	-----d-----	-----	-----	-----	-----l-----
RB14pol	-----	-----	-----v-----	-----r-----	-----
du368	-----	-----	-----v-----	-----k-----l-----	-----
du258	-----	-----	-----k-----	-----d-----l-----	-----
Cpolcon	-----l-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	201				250
sapep.msf(SApolcon)	PPFLWMGYEL	HPDKWTVQPI	QLPEKDSWTV	NDIQKLVGKL	NWASQIYPGI
ctsc1	-----	-----	-----ed-----	-----	-----
du422	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du457	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG5pol	-----	-----	-----d-----	-----	-----a-----
ctsc2	-----	-----	-----e-----	-----	-----s-----
du174	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du151	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB27pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du204	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB18pol	-----	-----	-----k-----	-----	-----
du156	-----	-----	-----d-----	-----	-----
du179	-----	-----	-----n-d-----	-----	-----
GG3pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB21pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG10pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB28pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG6pol	-----	-----	-----n-----	-----	-----s-----
RB13pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB15pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG4pol	-----q-----	-----	-----c-----	-----	-----
RB22pol	-----	-----	-----e-----	-----	-----
du172	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du115	-----	-----	-----d-----	-----	-----
RB14pol	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du368	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du258	-----	-----	-----x-----	-----	-----
Cpolcon	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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24

FIGURE 6 - continue

	251		278
SAPolcon)	KVRQLCYLLR	GAKALTDIVP	LTEEAELE
ctsc1	-----	-t-----	-----
du422	--k-----	-----	-----
du457	-----	-----	-----
GG5pol	-----	-----vi-	-----
ctsc2	-----i-	-----	-----
du174	--k-----	-----i-	-----
du151	-----	-----	-----
RB27pol	-----	-----i-	-----
du204	-----	-----	-----
RB18pol	--k-----	-----i-	-----
du155	-----	-----	-----
du179	q-----	-----	-----
GG3pol	-----r--	-----	-----
RB21pol	-----	-t-----	-----
GG10pol	--k-m----	-----vi-	-----
RB28pol	-----	-----	-----
GG6pol	-----	-t-----	-----
RB13pol	-----	-t-----v-	-----
RB15pol	---h-----	-t-----	-----
GG4pol	---h-----	-----	-----
RB22pol	--krm----	-----v-	-----
du172	---m-----	-----	-----
du115	--kh--r--	-----	-----
RB14pol	--k-----	-----i-	-----
du368	-----	-----a	-----r-
du258	-----	-----	-----p--
Cpolcon	-----	-----	-----

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FIGURE 7

Plurality: 2.00 Threshold: 4 AveWeight 1.00 AveMatch 2.91 AvMismatch
-2.00

PRETTY of: msf{*} May 1, 2000 11:45 ..

	1				50
SAenvcon	YCAPAGYAIL	KCNNKTFNGT	GPCNNVSTVQ	CTHGIKPVVS	TQLLLNGSLA
GG5env	-----f---	--kd-----	-----	-----	-----
du174env	-----f---	---d-----	-----	-----	-----
RB13env	-----	-----	-----	-----	--f-----
du368env	-----	-----	---h-----	-----	-----
du422env	-----	-----	-----	w-----	-----
RB14env	-----	-----	---h-----	-----	-----
RB18env	-----	-----	---y-----	-----	-----
RB21env	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG6env	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du123env	-----	-----	---h-----	-----	-----
du172env	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du457env	-----	-----	---h-----	-----	-----
du151env	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du467env	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
du179env	-----	-----	---q-----	-----	-----i-
du204env	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RB22env	-----	-----d--	-----	-----	-----
du258env	-----	-----n---k	---t-----	-----	-----
du281env	-----	-----e---	-----	-----	-----
RB12env	-----	---d-k---	---y-----	-----	-----
GG10env	-----	-----e---	-----l	-----	-----
du115env	-----	-----s---	-----	-----	-----
du156env	-----	---td-k---	-s-----	-----	-----
GG4env	-----	---k-e---	-----	-----	-----
RB28env	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GG3env	-----f---	---c-----	---t-----	-----	-----
RB27env	-----	q-----	-----	-----x-	-----
Cenvcon	-----	-----	---h-----	-----	-----

	51				100
Saenvcon	EEEEIIIRSEN	LTNNAKTIIV	HLNESVEIVC	TRPNNNTRKS	IRIGPGQTFY
GG5env	kg---s-q-	--d-----	-----i-t-	i-----q-	-----
du174env	-gg---k-	--d-s-----	-----ti---	--g---q-	-----a-f
RB13env	-----k-	--d-r-----	-----	-----q-	-----a-f
du368env	-gkv---k-	-----	---k-n---	i-----g	-----
du422env	-----v---	---si-----	---k---k-	-----	v-----
RB14en	-rd-----	--d-----	-----	-----p-	-----a-
RB18env	-rd-----	--d-----	-----	-----q-	-----a-
PB21env	-----	-----	-----	---g-----	v-----
GG6env	-----	---v-----	-f-----	---g-----	-----
du123env	-----	-----	---i-----	i-----	-----
du172env	---vv-f--	-----i---	-----n-	---s-----	v-----f
du457env	--d-----	-----	q-k-----	-----	-----
du151env	-----	---i-----	---k-----	-----	-----
du467env	-gk-----	-----	---t-a---	-----	-----
du179env	-g-----	-----	---ig---	---g-----	-----a-
du204env	-g-----	-----	q---p---	i-----q-	-----a-f
PB22env	-----	---i---	---q-p-e-	---g-----	v-----
du258env	-k-v-----	-----	q-enpi---	---g-----	v-----
du281env	-g---k---	m-d-i---	---kl-k-e-	---s-----	-----a-f
RB12env	-----k-d	-----	---ip---	i-g-----	-----
GG10env	k..t-----	---i---	---q---	-----e-	v-----

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FIGURE 7 – continue

du115env	--k-----	--d-t-----i	--t-----l-	i--g-----	-----i--
du156env	-----k---	--d-i-----	q--q-ig-n-	-----v-----	
GG4env	-k-----	m-d-g-----	-----r-e	i-----v-----	
RB28env	-g-----	-----i-----	-----t-n-	-----r-----	
GG3env	-g-----x---	--d-t-----	-----p-a-n-	---g-----v-----	
RB27env	-k-----	i--v-----	-----q-t-	---h-----m-----	
Cenvcon	-----v-----				

	101		150
SAenvcon	ATGDIIGDIR	QAHCNISEGK	WNKTLQKVKK KLKEELYKYK VVEIKPLGIA
GG5env	--k-----	-----t-----	-----ig-----
du174env	--ke-----	-----q-----	-----ae-----k-----
RB13env	--kg-----	--y---k---	--e-----i--g-----
du368env	--na-----	-----qa-	--ta-kn--r--g-k-----v-----
du422env	---a-----	e-----ret	--s--kq--g--g-----v-----
RB14env	--h-----	e-----n	-t---r-g- t-e--f--
RB18env	--h-----n-	e-----n	-t---r-g- t-e-----
RB21env	-----	-----sd-	--q---q-g--a-----v---v-
GG6env	---e-----	-----gan	-t--m-r-s-----l-
du123env	--n-----	-----kt-	-t--e--e---d-----v-
du172env	-----	-----re-	-t---r--e-----
du457env	--na-----	--y---gad	-----es---g-----v-
du151env	--da--n-	e-----ksn	-ts--eq-----
du467env	--n-----n-	-----eq	-st-vaq--e--ra-----v-
du179env	..nh-----	--y---kqe	-----ee-r--q-----
du204env	--k-----	--y-----	-t--e--e r-----v-
RB22env	-----	--y--vt-er	--i---ia--lg-----
du258env	-----	-----t--e-	-t-----ge--ik-----
du281env	--na-----	-----rdh	-----e-i-g-f-----v-
RB12env	-nn-----	-----kcn	-kl--v---*--hy-----v-
GG10env	-----l-	-p-s--in-	-----e-s--qk-----i-----
du115env	---g-----	--y--n-ys	-----kr-se-fr-----vr-----
du156env	-----	-----rnq	--e--eq--g-----v-
GG4env	---qv-----	-----rd	-t---r-s-----q--v-
RB28env	..n-----	-----rte	-n--er-r--e---l-t-----e--
GG3env	--dv-g-v--	a-r-dv-rxn	--*-xeg--*--l-----v-----
RB27env	---v---i-q	ppc-i-n-rx	-wt-flh-gg e-l-----vv
Cenvcon	-----	-----kd-	-----s--a-----v-

	151		200
SAenvcon	PTEAKRRVVE	REKRAVGIGA	VFLGFLGAAG STMGAASITL TVQARQLLSG
GG5env	--g-n-----		m-----
du174env	--gt-w---	-----tl-	-----m-----
RB13env	--t-----		m-----v-----l-----v---
du368env	--k-----k		-l-----
du422env	--ks--k--g	-----l-	-l-----
RB14env	-----		
RB18env	-----		
RB21env	--a-----		
GG6env	-----		
du123env	--k-----		-lf-----
du172env	-dk-----		-----m-----
du457env	--k-----		
du151env	---t-----		-----n--er-a-----l-----
du467env	---s-----		-l-----v-----
du179env	-----		-l-----
du204env	--k-----		
RB22env	-----		-----a-----p-----
du258env	--t-----		
du281env	-----		-l-----
RB12env	-----		-----m-----

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FIGURE 7 – continue

```

GG10env  --t----- m-----
du115env --r----- -a- -if--a- -l-
du156env --g--m--k -----l- -lf----- -a-----
GG4env   --r----- -a----- -ma-----
RB28env  -ik----- -i----- -l-----
GG3env   --ks----- -m- -if----- -va-----
RB27env  -----
Cenvcon  --k-----

```

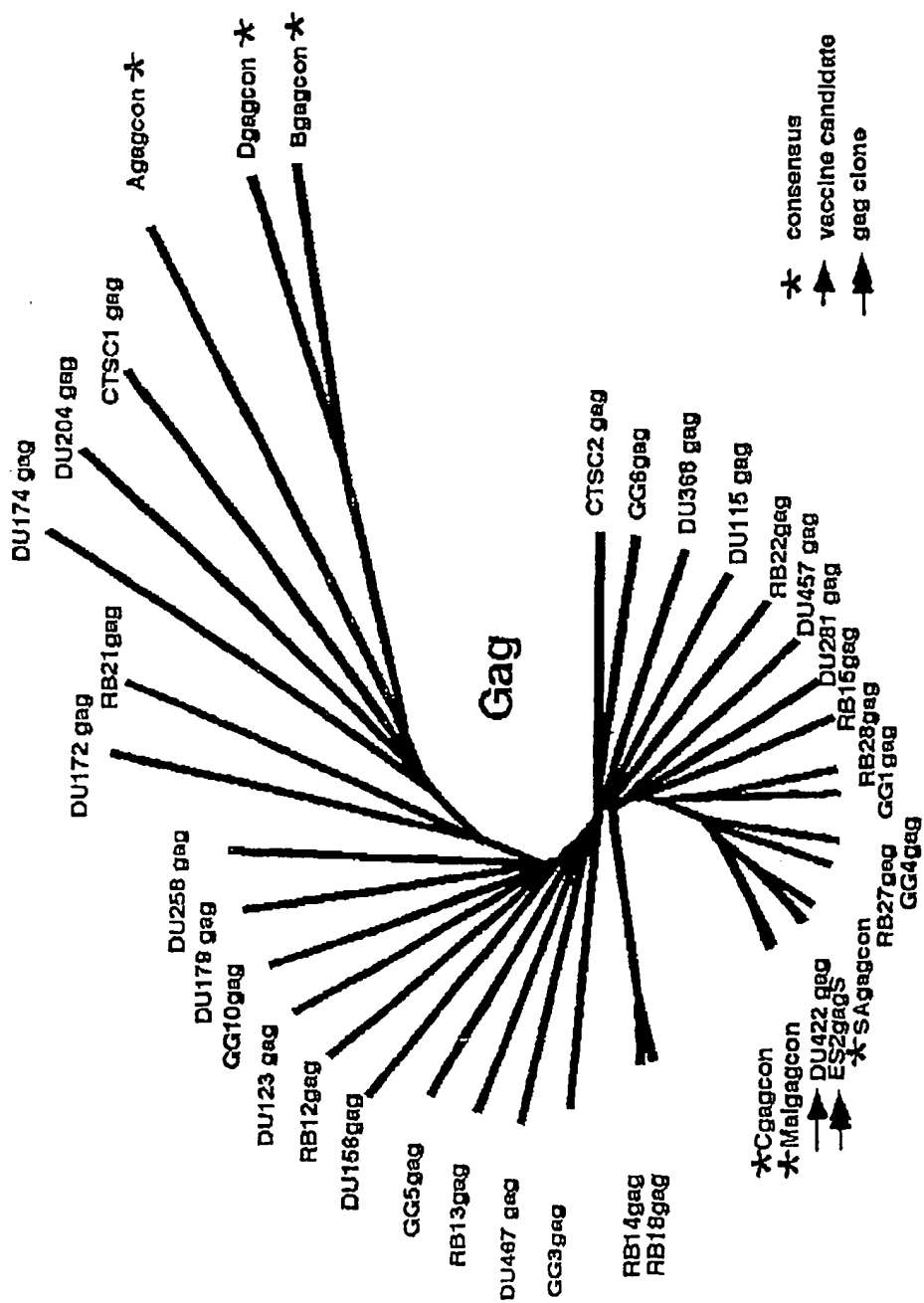
```

                201                                229
SAenvcon      IVQQQSNLLR AIEAQQHMLQ LTVWGIKQL
GG5env        -----
du174env      -----
RB13env       -----k-----
du368env      -----l-----
du422env      -----l-----
RB14env       -----
RB18env       -----
RB21env       -----v-----
GG6env        -----
du123env      -----
du172env      -----
du457env      -----
du151env      -----g-----
du467env      -----
du179env      -----
du204env      -----l-----
RB22env       -----n-----
du258env      -----
du281env      -----
RB12env       -----
GG10env       -----n-----
du115env      -----
du156env      -----
GG4env        -----p-----x-s-----
RB28env       v-----e- -q-----m- -v-----
GG3env        -----n-----
RB27env       -----k-----l-----
Cenvcon       -----

```

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FIGURE 8



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FIGURE 9

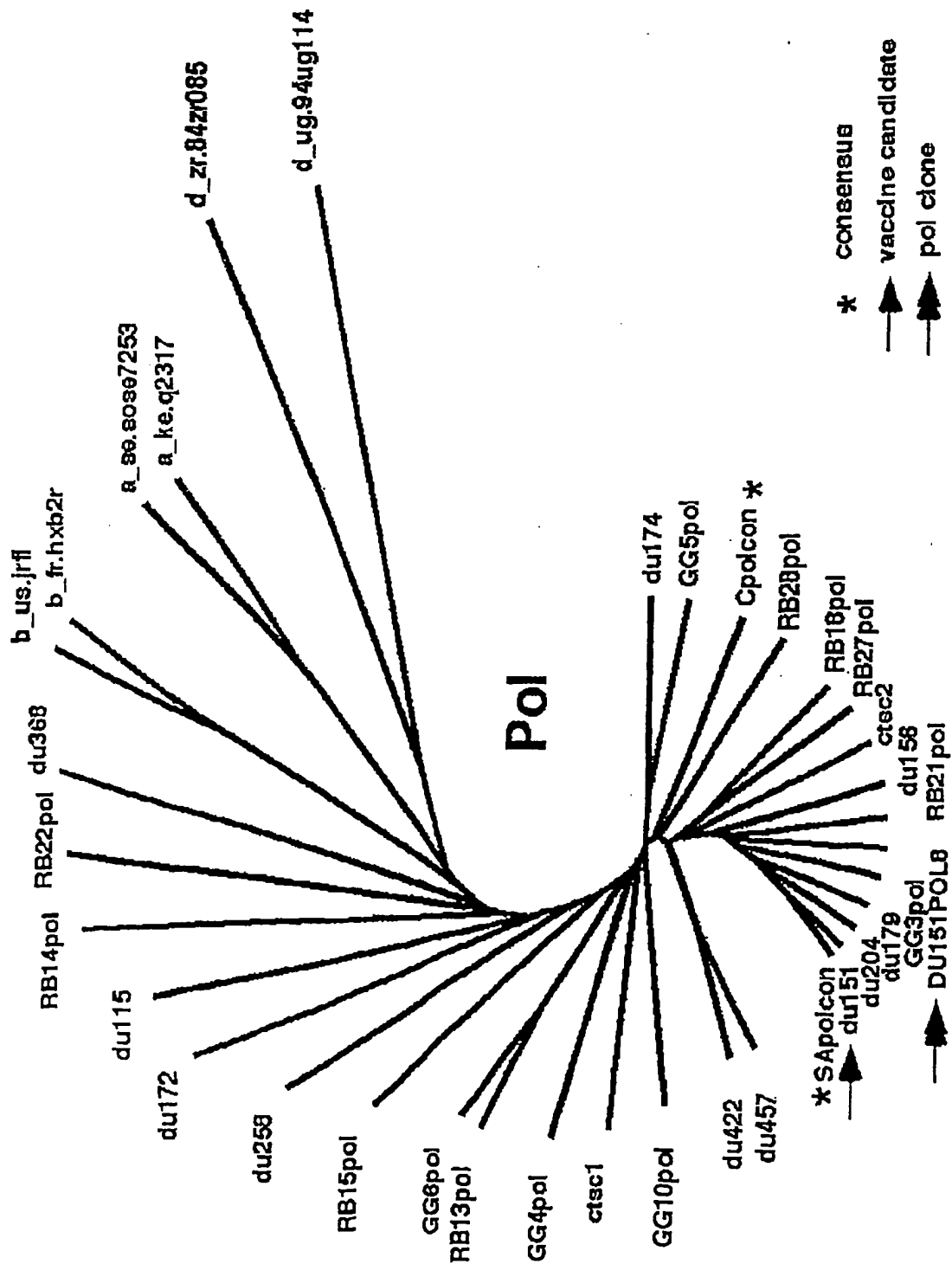
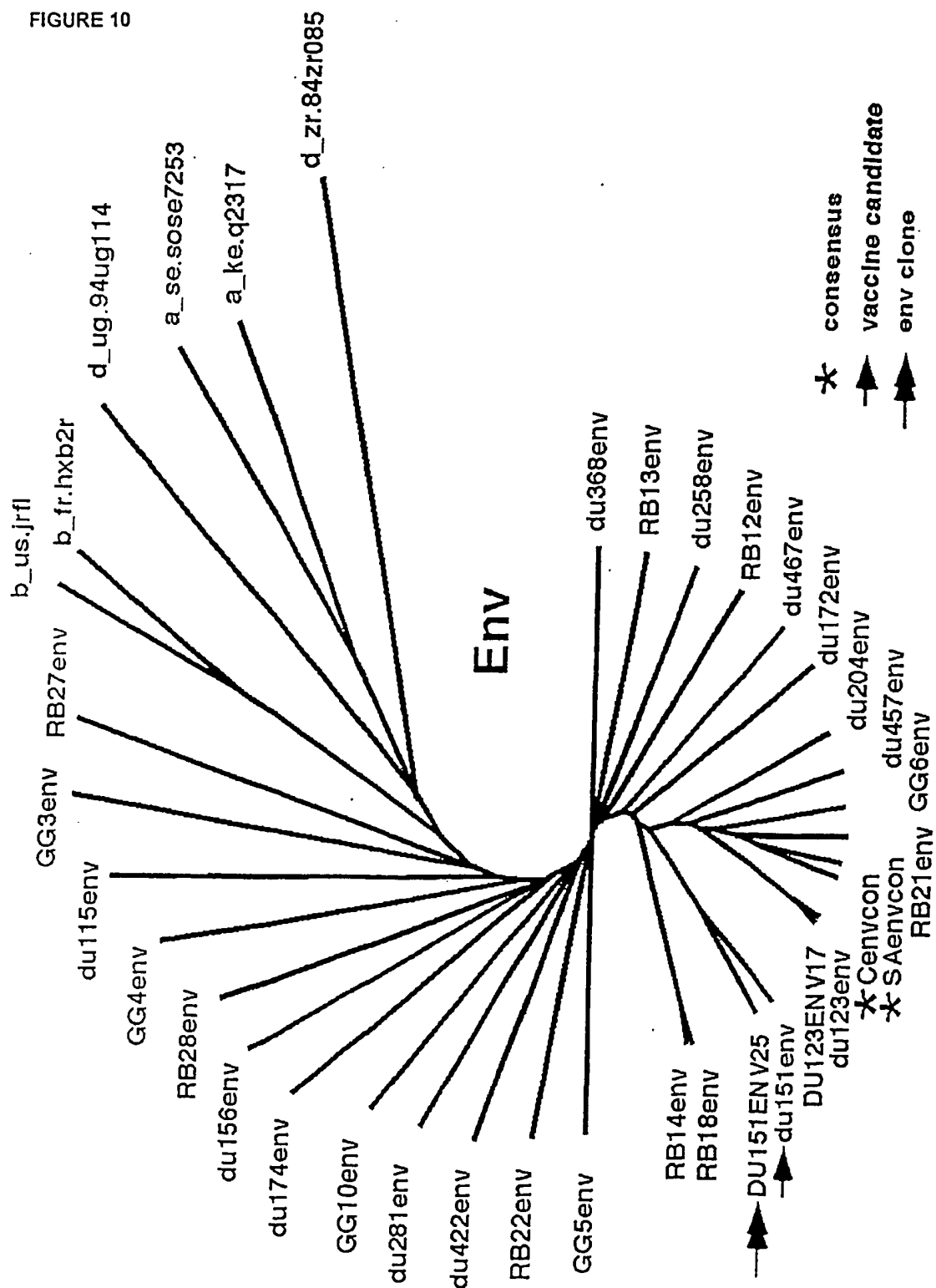


FIGURE 10



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FIGURE 11

Ihp/CSAG tusta analysis
5/10/00

	DU115	DU123	DU156	DU172	DU174	DU179	DU204	DU258	DU281	DU368	DU422	gagclone	DU457	DU467	Sagagoon
DU115															
DU123	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.1	88.6	90.9	88.9	92.5	92.8	92.2	95.1	84.8	92.8	91.2	95.4
DU156	92.2	90.2	90.2	87.1	85.4	88.9	88.8	89.9	90.6	91.2	91.2	91.2	90.2	89.6	92.5
DU172	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.6	92.5	89.3	91.9	92.2	91.2	94.8	94.8	96.9	90.6	98.1
DU174	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.4	90.7	90.7	89.7	90.4	90.4	90.4	88.4	92.0
DU179	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
DU204	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
DU258	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
DU281	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
DU368	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
DU422	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
DU457	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
DU467	88.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	88.1	90.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	88.3	91.3	90.6	90.3	89.0	91.6
AVE	81.3	89.3	91.3	89.3	89.0	90.8	88.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	93.5	83.3	92.7	91.4	94.2

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FIGURE 12

thp/POL faste analysis
5/10/00

	DU115	DU151	poldone	DU156	DU172	DU174	DU179	DU204	DU258	DU281	DU368	DU422	DU457	Sapaloon
DU115														
DU151	94.2		93.1	93.5	92.1	94.6	94.8	94.9	92.4	95.3	91.7	93.9	93.9	93.5
DU156		97.5	98.4	97.5	94.6	96.0	97.5	97.5	94.2	98.4	94.9	97.5	97.1	98.9
DU172	92.1	94.8	93.5	94.6		95.7	87.1	97.1	93.9	97.7	93.5	98.8	98.0	97.8
DU174	94.6	96.0	94.6	95.7	93.9	93.9	94.2	95.7	91.4	94.5	90.6	93.1	95.3	95.7
DU179	84.6	87.5	98.4	95.7	94.2		95.7	95.7	94.6	95.3	92.1	95.3	94.9	98.8
DU204	94.9	97.5	98.4	97.1	94.2	95.7	86.4	98.4	93.9	98.2	93.5	98.0	98.0	97.8
DU258	92.4	94.8	96.4	94.9	95.7	95.7	86.4	93.5	93.5	98.9	93.5	96.8	97.5	98.6
DU281	91.4	94.5	92.8	97.7	91.4	94.6	93.8	96.9	94.6	94.6	92.8	96.0	95.3	95.0
DU368	91.7	94.9	93.5	93.5	90.6	95.3	99.2	96.9	94.6	95.3	95.3	98.4	98.1	97.7
DU422	93.9	97.5	98.0	98.8	93.1	95.3	98.0	96.8	92.8	95.3	95.7	95.7	94.8	94.9
DU457	93.9	97.1	98.0	98.0	95.3	94.9	98.0	97.5	95.0	98.4	95.7	97.8	97.8	97.5
AVE	93.7	96.3	95.1	95.6	93.6	94.9	95.8	98.0	93.8	96.5	93.5	98.0	95.9	98.9

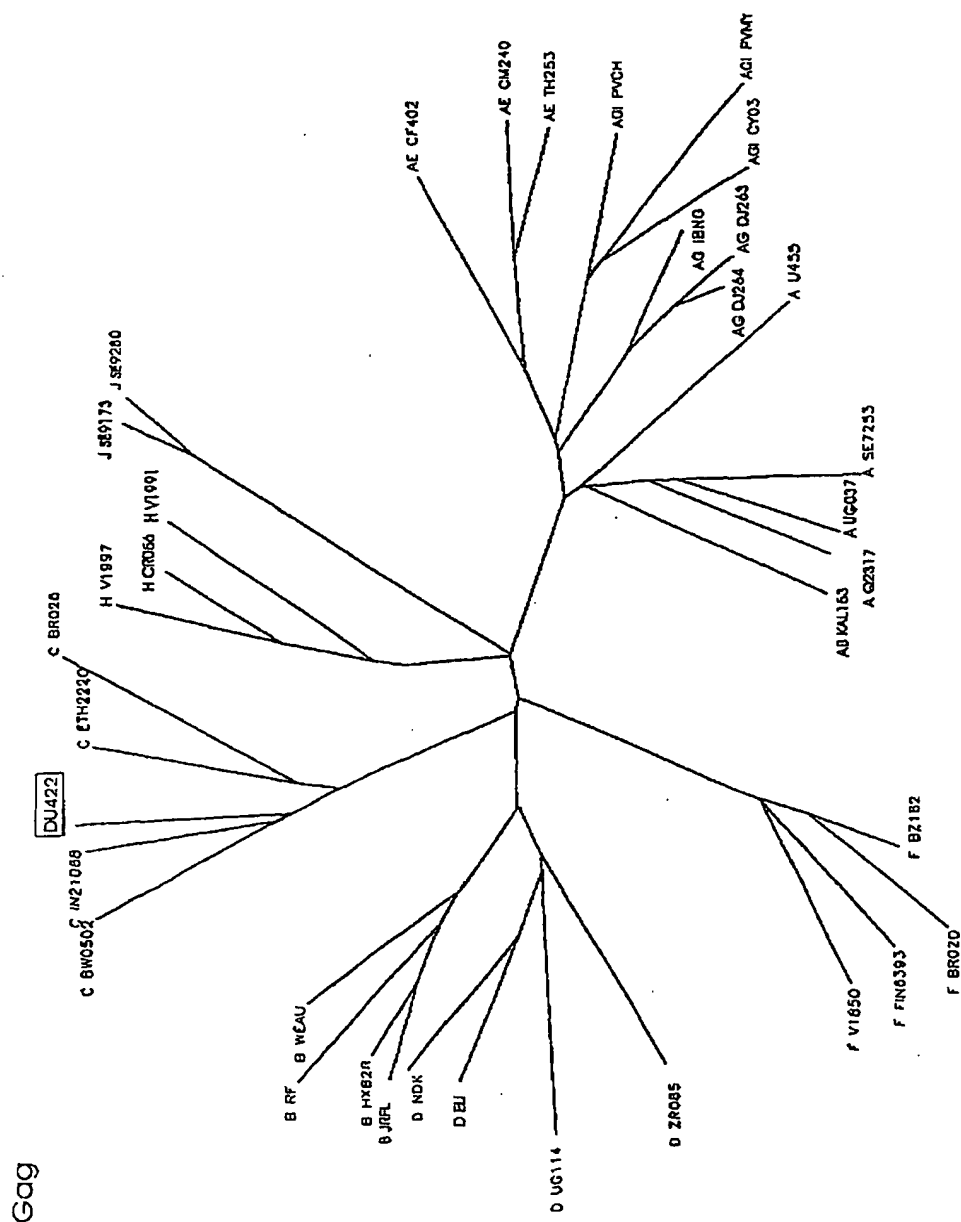
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FIGURE 13

lhp/Env fasta analysis
5/10/00

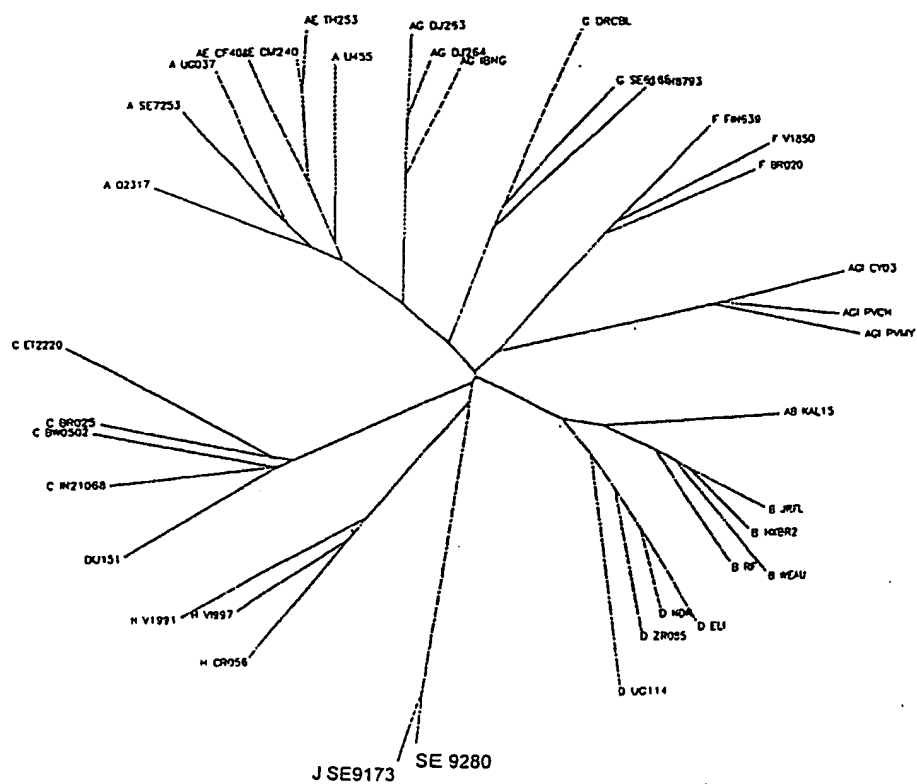
	DU115	DU123	DU151	envclon ^e	DU156	DU172	DU174	DU179	DU204	DU258	DU281	DU368	DU422	DU457	DU467	Saenvcon
DU115		85.8	83.4	83.1	81.2	84.3	82.5	84.7	83.8	83.0	83.4	82.1	82.1	85.2	83.8	87.3
DU123	85.6		89.5	90.8	87.8	90.4	85.8	90.4	92.1	89.5	88.2	90.4	87.8	92.6	90.8	83.9
DU151	83.4	89.6			85.2	87.8	84.3	88.2	87.3	85.2	87.3	88.0	89.1	90.8	89.5	92.8
DU156	81.2	87.8	85.2	87.3	85.2	85.2	82.5	85.2	84.3	83.8	85.6	83.8	87.8	87.3	85.2	87.8
DU172	84.3	90.4	87.8	87.3	82.5	84.7	84.7	86.0	89.1	89.5	86.5	88.0	87.3	88.8	87.8	93.0
DU174	82.5	85.8	84.3	84.3	82.5	84.7		88.0	86.5	84.7	85.2	83.0	81.7	84.7	84.3	89.1
DU179	84.7	90.4	88.2	91.3	85.2	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.8	86.5	87.3	86.8	84.7	90.4	87.8	91.3
DU204	83.8	82.1	87.3	87.8	84.3	88.1	88.5	87.8		86.5	87.8	87.8	85.8	91.3	87.8	91.7
DU258	83.0	88.5	85.2	84.7	83.8	89.5	84.7	86.5	88.5	83.4	83.4	83.8	84.3	87.8	88.9	91.3
DU281	83.4	88.2	87.3	83.8	85.6	88.5	85.2	87.3	87.8	83.8	85.6	85.6	86.5	89.1	86.5	89.5
DU368	82.1	90.4	88.0	88.0	83.8	88.5	83.0	88.8	87.8	83.8	85.6	87.8	87.8	90.8	88.2	88.6
DU422	82.1	87.8	89.1	91.7	87.8	87.3	81.7	84.7	85.6	84.3	85.6	87.8		89.1	87.3	89.1
DU457	85.2	92.6	80.8	90.8	87.3	88.8	84.7	90.4	91.3	87.8	89.1	80.8	89.1		89.5	93.4
DU467	83.8	90.8	89.5	90.0	85.2	87.8	84.3	87.8	87.8	88.9	88.5	88.2	87.3	88.5		81.3
AVE	83.5	89.3	87.2	87.9	85.0	87.2	84.3	87.1	87.5	85.8	88.3	88.3	86.2	89.0	87.3	80.7

FIGURE 14



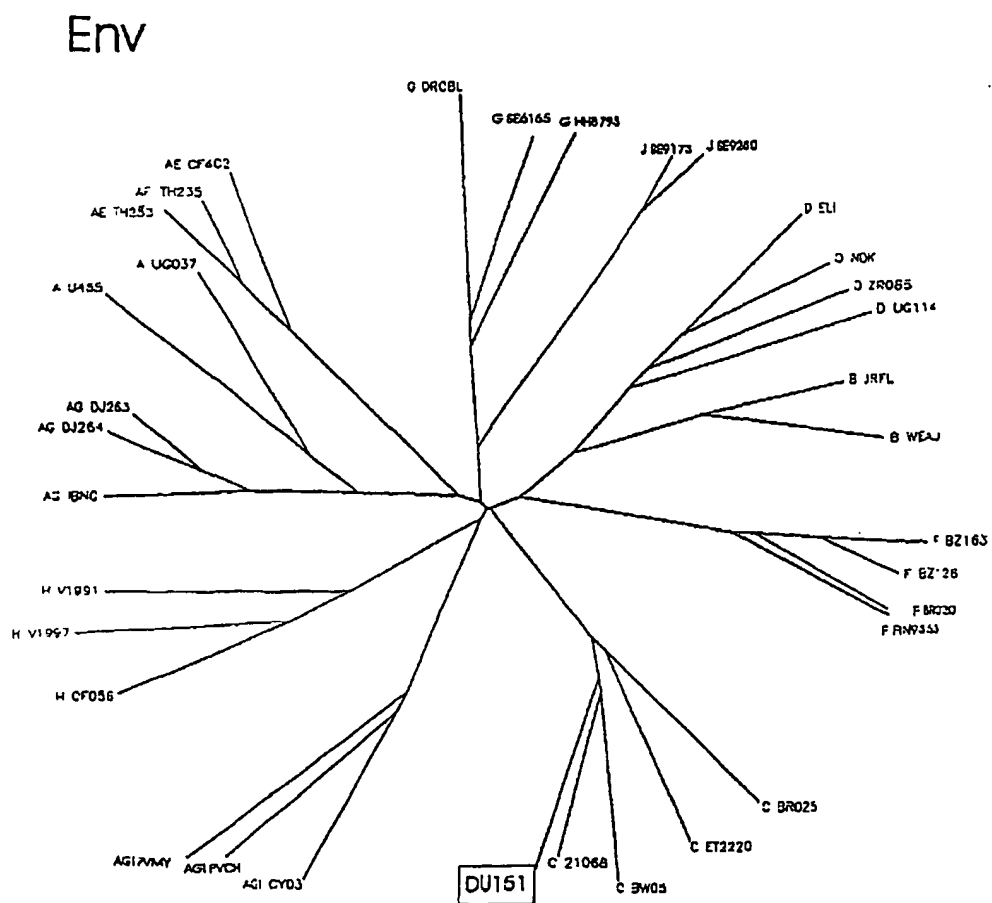
23/
24

FIGURE 15



24/
24

FIGURE 16



SEQUENCE LISTING

SEQUENCE I.D. No 7: Du422 synthesised gag gene

1 GGGGGATGTGCTGCAAGGCGATTAAAGTTGGGTAACGCCAGGGTTTTCCCAATCACGACGT
 61 TGTA AAAACGACAGCCAATGAATTGAAGCTTATGGCTGCTCGCGCATCTATCCTCAGAGGC
 121 GAAAAGTTGGATAAGTGGGAAAAATCAGACTCAGGCCAGGAGGTAAAAACACTACATG
 181 CTGAAGCATATCGTGTGGGCATCTAGGGAGTTGGAGAGATTGCACTGAACCCCGGACTG
 241 CTGGAAACCTCAGAGGGCTGTAAGCAAATCATGAAACAGCTCCAACCAGCCTTGCGAGACC
 301 GGAACAGAAGAGCTGAAGTCCCTTTACAATACCGTGGCAACCTCTATTGCGTCCACGAG
 361 AAGATCGAGGTGAGAGACACAAAGGAGGCCCTGGACAAAATCGAGGAGGAGCAGAATAAG
 421 TGCCAGCAGAAGACCCAGCAGGCAAGGCTGCTGACGGAAGGTCTCTCAGAACTATCCT
 481 ATCGTTCAGAACCTTCAGGGGCAGATGGTGACCAAGCAATCAGCCCTAGAACCCCTGAAC
 541 GCATGGGTGAAGGTGATCGAGGAGAAAGCCTTTCTCCCGAGGTTATCCCCATGTTTACC
 601 GCCCTGAGCGAAGGCCCACTCCTCAAGACCTGAACACTATGCTGAACACAGTGGGAGGA
 661 CACCAAGCCGCTATGCAGATGTTGAAGGATACCATCAACGAGGAGGCAGCCGAATGGGAC
 721 CGCCTCCACCCGTCGACGCCGACCTATCGCCCCGGACAAATGAGAGAACCTCGCGGA
 781 AGTGATATTGCCGTACTACCAGCACCTTCAAGAGCAGATTGCTTGGATGACCAGCAAC
 841 CCACCCATCCAGTGGGCGATATTTACAAAGGTGGATTATTCTGGGGCTGAACAAAATT
 901 GTGAGAATGTACTCCCCGTCTCCATCCTCGACATCCGCCAAGGACCCAAGGAGCCTTTT
 961 AGGGATTACGTGGACAGATTCTTCAAACCCCTTAGAGCTGAGCAAGCCACTCAGGAGGTT
 1021 AAGAACTGGATGACAGATACTCTGCTCGTGC AAAACGCTAACCCCGATTGCAAAACCATC
 1081 TTGAGAGCTCTCGGTCCAGGTGCCACCCCTTGAGGAAATGATGACAGCATGTCAAGGCGTG
 1141 GGAGGACCTGGGCACAAGGCCAGAGTTCTCGCTGAGGCCATGAGCCAGACAACTCAGGC
 1201 AATATCATGATGCAGAGGAGTAACCTTAAGGGTCCAGGAGAATCGTCAAGTGCTTCAAT
 1261 TGTGGCAAGGAGGGTCACATTGCCAGGAAGTCCCGCGCCCCAGGAAGAAAGGCTGCTGG
 1321 AAGTGTGGCAAAGAGGGCCACAGATGAAGGATTGACCCGAGCGCCAAGCAAACTTCTCTG
 1381 GGAAAGATTGGCCCACTATAAGGGCCGCCCTGGCAACTTCTTCAAACAGACCCGAG
 1441 CCTACCGCCCCCGCTGAGTCTTTCAGATTGAGGAGACCAACCCCGCTCCAAGCAG
 1501 GAGCCAATTGAGAGAGAGCCTCTCACCAGTCTCAAAGCCTCTTTGGTAGCGACCCCTC
 1561 AGCCAATAAGAATTCTAGCTTGGCGTAATCATGGTCATAGCTGTTTCTGTGTGAAATTG
 1621 TTATCAGCTCACAATCCACACAACATACGAGCCGGAAGCATAAAGTGTAAGCCTGGGA
 1681 TGCCTAATGAGTGAGCTAACTCACATTAGTTGCGTTGCGCTCACTGCCCGCTTTCAGTC
 1741 GGGAAACCTGTCGTGCCAGCTCCATTAGTGAATCGTCCAACGCACGGGAGAGGCGGTTT
 1801 GCGTATTGGGCGCACTTCCGCTTCTCTCGCTCACTGACTCGCTGCGCTCGTTTCGGCT
 1861 CGGCGAGCCGTATCAGCTCACTCAAAGGCGGTAATACGTTATC

SEQUENCE I.D. No 8: Du422 synthesised Gag Protein

1 GGGGGATGTGCTGCAAGGCGATTAAAGTTGGGTAACGCCAGGGTTTTCCCAATCACGACGT
 1 G G C A A R R L S W V T P G F S Q S R R
 61 TGTA AAAACGACAGCCAATGAATTGAAGCTTATGGCTGCTCGCGCATCTATCCTCAGAGGC
 21 C K T T A N E L K L M A A R A S I L R G
 121 GAAAAGTTGGATAAGTGGGAAAAATCAGACTCAGGCCAGGAGGTAAAAACACTACATG
 41 E K L D K W E K I R L R P G G K K H Y M
 181 CTGAAGCATATCGTGTGGGCATCTAGGGAGTTGGAGAGATTGCACTGAACCCCGGACTG
 61 L K H I V W A S R E L E R F A L N P G L
 241 CTGGAAACCTCAGAGGGCTGTAAGCAAATCATGAAACAGCTCCAACCAGCCTTGCGAGACC
 81 L E T S E G C K Q I M K Q L Q P A L Q T
 301 GGAACAGAAGAGCTGAAGTCCCTTTACAATACCGTGGCAACCTCTATTGCGTCCACGAG
 101 G T E E L K S L Y H T V A T L Y C V H E
 361 AAGATCGAGGTGAGAGACACAAAGGAGGCCCTGGACAAAATCGAGGAGGAGCAGAATAAG
 121 K I E V R D T K E A L D K I E E E Q N K

421 TGCCAGCAGAAGACCCAGCAGGCAAAGGCTGCTGACGGAAGGTCTCTCAGAACTATCCT
141 C Q Q K T Q Q A K A A D G K V S Q N Y P

481 ATCGTTCAGAACCTTCAGGGGCAGATGGTGCACCAAGCAATCA GCCCTAGAACCCCTGAAC
161 I V Q N L Q G Q M V H Q A I S P R T L N

541 GCATGGGTGAAGGTGATCGAGGAGAAAGCCTTTTCTCCGAGGTTATCCCCATGTTTACC
181 A W V K V I E E K A F S P E V I P M F T

601 GCCCTGAGCGAAGGCCACTCTCAAGACCTGAACACTATGCTGAACACAGTGGGAGGA
201 A L S E G A T P Q D L N T M L N T V G G

661 CACCAGGCCGCTATGCAGATGTTGAAGGATACCATCAACGAGGAGGCAGCCGAATGGGAC
221 H Q A A M Q M L K D T I N E E A A E W D

721 CGCCTCCACCCCGTGCACGCCGACCTATCGCCCCGGACAAATGAGAGAACCTCGCGGA
241 R L H P V H A G P I A P G Q M R E P R G

781 AGTGATATTGCCGGTACTACCAGCACCCCTTCAAGAGCAGATTGCTTGGATGACCAGCAAC
261 S D I A G T T S T L Q E Q I A W M T S N

841 CCACCCATCCAGTGGGCATATTTACAAAAGGTGGATTATTCTGGGGCTGAACAAAATT
281 P P I P V G D I Y K R W I I L G L N K I

901 GTGAGAATGTACTCCCCGTCTCCATCCTCGACATCCGCCAAGGACCCAAGGAGCCTTTT
301 V R M Y S P V S I L D I R Q G P K E P F

961 AGGGATTACGTGGACAGATTCTTCAAACCCCTTAGAGCTGAGCAAGCCACTCAGGAGGTT
321 R D Y V D R F F K T L R A E Q A T Q E V

1021 AAGAACTGGATGACAGATACTCTGCTCGTGCAAAACGCTAACCCTGATTGCAAAACCATC
341 K N W M T D T L L V Q N A N P D C K T I

1081 TTGAGAGCTCTCGGTCCAGGTGCCACCCTTGAGGAAATGATGACAGCATGTCAAGGCGTG
361 L R A L G P G A T L E E M M T A C Q G V

1141 GGAGGACCTGGGCACAAGGCCAGAGTTCTCGCTGAGGCCATGAGCCAGACAACTCAGGC
381 G G P G H K A R V L A E A M S Q T N S G

1201 AATATCATGATGCAGAGGAGTAACTTTAAGGGTCCCAGGAGAAATCGTCAAGTGCTTCAAT
401 N I M M Q R S N F K G P R R I V K C F N

1261 TGTGGCAAGGAGGGTCACATTGCCAGGAAGTCCCGCGCCCCAGGAAGAAAGGCTGCTGG
421 C G K E G H I A R N C R A P R K K G C W

1321 AAGTGTGGCAAAGAGGGCCACCAGATGAAGGATTGCACCGAGCGCAAGCAAACCTTCCTG
441 K C G K E G H Q M K D C T E R Q A N F L

1381 GGAAAGATTGGCCAGTCATAAGGGCCGCCCTGGCAACTTCCTTCAAACAGACCCGAG
461 G K I W P S H K G R P G N F L Q N R P E

1441 CCTACCGCCCCCCCCGCTGAGTCTTTCAGATTTGAGGAGACCAACCCCGCTCCAAAGCAG
481 P T A P P A E S F R F E E T T P A P K Q

1501 GAGCCAATTGAGAGAGAGCCTCTCACCAGTCTCAAAGCCTCTTTGGTAGCGACCCCTC
501 E P I E R E P L T S L K S L F G S D P L

1561 AGCCAATAAGAATTCTAGCTTGGCGTAATCATGGTCATAGCTGTTTCCTGTGTGAAATTG
521 S Q * E F * L G V I M V I A V S C V K L

1621 TTATCAGCTCACAATTCCACACAACATACGAGCCGGAAGCATAAAGTGTAAGCCTGGGA
541 L S A H N S T Q H T S R K H K V * S L G

1681 TGCCTAATGAGTGAGCTAACTCACATTAGTTGCGTTGCGCTCACTGCCCGCTTTCCAGTC
 561 C L M S E L T H I S C V A L T A R F P V

1741 GGGAAACCTGTCGTGCCAGCTCCATTAGTGAATCGTCCAACGCACGGGGAGAGGCGGTTT
 581 G K P V V P A P L V N R P T H G E R R F

1801 GCGTATTGGGCGCACTTCCGCTTCCTCGCTCACTGACTCGCTGCGCTCGTTTCGTTGGGCT
 601 A Y W A H F R F L A H * L A A L V R S A

1861 GCGGCGAGCCGTATCAGCTCACTCAAAGGCGGTAATACGTTATC
 621 A A S R I S S L K G G N T V I

SEQUENCE I.D. No 9: Du151 synthesised *pol* gene

1 TCGCGCGTTT CGGTGATGAC GGTGAAAACC TCTGACACAT GCAGCTCCCG
 51 GAGACGGTCA CAGCTTGTCT GTAAGCGGAT GCCGGGAGCA GACAAGCCCG
 101 TCAGGGCGCG TCAGCGGGTG TTGGCGGGTG TCGGGGCTGG CTTAACTATG
 151 CGGCATCAGA GCAGATTGTA CTGAGAGTGC ACCATATGCG GTGTGAAATA
 201 CCGCACAGAT GCGTAAGGAG AAAATACCGC ATCAGGCGCC ATTCGCCATT
 251 CAGGCTGCGC AACTGTTGGG AAGGGCGATC GGTGCGGGCC TCTTCGCTAT
 301 TACGCCAGCT GGCAGAAAGG GATGTGCTG CAAGGCGATT AAGTTGGGTA
 351 ACGCCAGGGT TTTCCAGTC ACGACGTTGT AAAACGACGG CCAGTGCCAA
 401 GCTTGCATGC CTGCAGGTCG ACTCTAGAGG ATCCCCGGGT ACCGAGCTCC
 BglI (join to Gag for Gag-pol)
                     ~~~~~

451 TTCCCACAAG GGCCGGCCAG GCAATTTCTT TCAGAACAGA CCAGAGCCAA  
 501 CAGCCCCACC AGCAGAGAGC TTCAGGTTCT AAGAGACAAC CCCCCTCCG  
 551 AAACAGGAGC CGAGAGAAAG GGAACCCCTA ACTTCCCTCA AATCACTCTT  
 601 TGGCAGCGAC CCCTTGCTCT AATAAAAATC GGCGGCCAGA CCCGGGAGGC  
 651 CCTGCTGGAC ACCGGCGCCG ACGACACCGT GCTGGAGGAC ATCAACCTGC  
 701 CCGGCAAGTG GAAGCCCAAG ATGATCGGCG GCATCGGCGG CTTTCATCAAG  
 751 GTGCGGCAGT ACGACCAGAT CCTGATCGAG ATCTGCGGCA AGAAGGCCAT  
 801 CGGCACCGTG CTGGTGGGCC CCACCCCGT GAACATCATC GGCCGGAACA  
 851 TGCTGACCCA GCTGGGCTGC ACCCTGAAC TCCCCATCAG CCCCATCGAG  
 901 ACCGTGCCCC TGAAGCTGAA GCCCGGCATG GACGGCCCCA AGGTGAAGCA  
 951 GTGGCCCTTG ACCGAGGTGA AGATCAAGGC CCTGACCGCC ATCTGCGAGG  
 1001 AGATGGAGAA GGAGGGCAAG ATCACCAAGA TCGGCCCCGA GAACCCCTAC  
 1051 AACACCCCCA TCTTCGCCAT CAAGAAGGAG GACAGACCA AGTGGCGGAA  
 1101 GCTGGTGGAC TTCCGGGAGC TGAACAAGCG GACCCAGGAC TTCTGGGAGG  
 1151 TGCAGCTGGG CATCCCCCAC CCCGCCGGCC TGAAGAAGAA GAAGAGCGTG  
 1201 ACCGTGCTGG ACGTGGGCGA CGCCTACTTC AGCGTGCCCC TGGACGAGGG  
 1251 CTTCCGGAAG TACACCGCCT TCACCATCCC CAGCATCAAC AACGAGACCC  
 1301 CCGGCATCCG GTACCACTAC AACGTGCTGC CCCAGGGCTG GAAGGGCAGC  
 1351 CCCGCCATCT TCCAGGCCAG CATGACCAAG ATCCTGGAGC CCTTCCGGGC  
 1401 CAAGAACCCC GAGATCGTGA TCTACCACTA CATGGCCGCC CTGTACGTGG  
 1451 GCAGCGACCT GGAGATCGGC CAGCACCGGG CCAAGATCGA GGAGCTGCGG  
 1501 GAGCACCTGC TGAAGTGGGG CTTCAACACC CCCGACAAGA AGCACCAGAA  
 1551 GGAGCCCCCT TTCTGTGGGA TGGGCTACGA GCTGCACCCC GACAAGTGGA  
 1601 CCGTGCAGCC CATCCAGCTG CCCGAGAAGG ACAGCTGGAC CGTGAACGAC  
 1651 ATCCAGAAGC TGGTGGGCAA GCTGAACTGG ACCAGCCAGA TCTACCCCGG  
 1701 CATCAAGGTG CGGAGCTGT GCAAGCTGCT GCGGGGCACC AAGGCCCTGA  
 1751 CCGACATCGT GCCCTGACC GAGGAGGCCG AGCTGGAGCT GGCCGAGAAC  
 1801 CGGGAGATCC TGAAGGAGCC CGTGCACGGC GTGTACTACG ACCCCAGCAA  
 1851 GGACCTGATC GCCGAGATCC AGAAGCAGGG CGACGACCAG TGGACCTACC

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1901 AGATCTACCA GGAGCCCTTC AAGAACCTGA AAACCGGCTA GTACGCCAAG
1951 CGGCGGACCA CCCACACCAA CGACGTGAAG CAGCTGATCG AGGCCGTGCA
2001 GAAGATCAGC CTGGAGAGCA TCGTGACCTG GGGCAAGACC CCCAAGTTCC
2051 GGCTGCCCAT CCAGAAGGAG ACCTGGGAGA TCTGGTGAC CCACTACTGG
2101 CAGGCCACCT GGATCCCCGA GTGGGAGTTC GTGAACAACC CCCCCCTGGT
2151 GAAGCTGTGG TACCAGCTGG AGAAGGAGCC CATCGCCGAC GCCGAGACCT
2201 TCTACGTGGA CGGCGCCGCC AACCGGGAGA CCAAGATCGG CAAGGCCGGC
2251 TACGTGACCG ACCGGGGCCG GCAGAAGATC GTGACCCGCA GCGAGACCAC
2301 CAACCAGAAA ACCGAGCTGC AGGCCATCCA GCTGGCCCTG CAGGACAGCG
2351 AGAGCGAGGT GAACATCGTG ACCGACAGCC AGTACGCCCT GGGCATCATC
2401 CAGGCCAGC CCGACCGAG CGAGAGCGAG CTGGTGACC AGATCATCGA
2451 GCAGCTGATC AAGAAGGAGC GGGCCTACCT GAGCTGGGTG CCCGCCACA
2501 AGGGCATCGG CGGCGACGAG CAGGTGACA AGCTGGTACG CAGCGGCATC
2551 CGGAAGGTGC TGTGATCTAG AGAATTC

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## SEQUENCE I.D. No 10: Du151 synthesised Pol Protein

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1 SRVSVMTVKT SDTCSSRRRS QLVCKRMPGA DKPVRARQV LAGVGAGLTM RHQSRLY*EC
61 TICGVKYRTD A*GENTASGA IRHSGCATVG KGDRCGPLRY YASWRKGDVL QGD*VG*ROG
121 FPSPDVVKRR PVPSLHACRS TLEDPRVPSS FPQSPARQFP SEQTRANSP SRELQVRRDN
181 PRSETGAERK GTLNFPQITL WQRPLVSIKI GGQTREALLD TGADDTVLED INLPGWKPK
241 MGGIGGGFIK VRQYDQILIE ICGKKAIGTV LVGPTPVNII GRNMLTQLGC TLNFPISPIE
301 TVPVKLKPGM DGPVKVQWPL TEVVIKALTA ICEEMEKEGK ITKIGPENPY NTPIFAIKE
361 DSTKWRKLVG FRELNKRTQD FWEVQLGIPH PAGLKKKKS SVLDVGDYF SVPLDEGFRK
421 YTAFTIPSIN NETPGIRYQY NVLPQGWKGS PAIFQASMTK ILEPFRANKP EIVIYQYMAA
481 LYVGSdleig QHRAKIEELR EHLKLGWFTT PDKKHQKEPP FLWMGYELHP DKWTVQPIQL
541 PEKDSWTVND IQKLVGKLNW TSQIYPGIKV RQLCKLLRGT KALTDIVPLT EEAELELAEN
601 REILKEPVHG VYYDPSKDLI AEIQKQGDQD WTYQIYQEPF YNLKTGKYAK RRTTHTNDVK
661 QLTEAVQKIS LESIVTWGKT PKFRLPIQKE TWEIWWTDYW QATWIPEWEF VNTPLVLKLW
721 YQLEKEPIAG AETFYVDGAA NRETKIGKAG YVTDGRQOKI YTLSETTNQK TELQAIQLAL
781 QDSESEVNIV TDSQYALGII QAQPRSESE LVNQIIEQLI KKERAYLSW PAHKGIGGDE
841 QVDKLVSSGI RKVL*

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## SEQUENCE I.D. No 11: Du151 synthesised env Gene

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1 AAGCTTATGA GGGTTATGGG GATTGAGAGA AACTGGCCTC AGTGGTGGAT TTGGGGGACA
61 TTGGGATTTT GGATGATCAT CATCTGTCGC GTCGTGGGCA ACCTGAACCT GTGGGTCACT
121 GTCTACTATG GAGTGCCAGT TTGGAAGGAA GCCAAGACAA CTCTGTTTTG CGCCAGCGAC
181 GCCAAGGCTT ATGACAAGGA AGTCCACAAC GTGTGGGCCA CCCACGCATG TGTCCCAACC
241 GACCCCAACC CACGCGAAAT CGTGCTGGAA AACGTCACAG AAAATTTCAA CATGTGGAAA
301 AACGATATGG TGGATCAGAT GCATGAGGAT ATTATTAGCC TCTGGGACCA GTCTCTGAAG
361 CCATGTGTGA AGTTGACACC TCTCTGTGTG ACCCTTAAC TACTAACC GCCTGCTAT
421 AACAACTCTA TGCACGGGGA GATGAAAAAC TGTTCCTTCA ACACCACCAC CGAAATCAGG
481 GACAGAAAAA AGAAAGCCTA TGCCCTGTTC TATAAGCCCG ATGTGGTGCC ACTTAACCGC
541 CGCGAAGAAA ATAATGGTAC TGGCGAATAT ATTCTGATTA ACTGTAACAG CTCTACAATT
601 ACTCAGGCTT GCCCTAAAGT CACCTTTGAC CCAATCCCAA TCCACTACTG CGCCCTGCA
661 GGATACGCTA TCCTGAAATG CAATAATAAG ACCTTCAACG GAACTGGACC CTGCAATAAC
721 GTGTCTACAG TGCAATGTAC CCACGGCATT ATGCCCGTCG TCTCCACCCA ACTGCTGCTC
781 AATGGCAGCT TGGCAGAAGA GGAGATCATT ATTAGGAGCG AAAACCTCAC CAACAATATC
841 AAGACAATCA TCGTGACCTT GAACAAGTCT GTGGAAATTG TGTGTACCAG GCCCAATAAC
901 AACACCAGGA AGAGCATCCG CATCGGACCT GGACAAACTT TCTACGCCAC CGGCGAAATC
961 ATCGGGAACA TTAGAGAAGC CCACTGCAAC ATCTCTAAGA GCAATTGGAC ATCTACATTG
1021 GAGCAAGTGA AAAAAAGCT GAAAGAGCAC TACAATAAGA CCAATCGAGT CAACCCCTCT
1081 TCCGGCGGCG ATCTGGAGGT CACAACACAC TCCTTTAACT GTAGGGGGGA GTTCTTTTAC
1141 TGCAACACAA CAAAGCTGTT TAGCAACAAC TCCGACAGCA ATAATGAGAC TATCACCTG
1201 CCTTGCAAGA TCAAGCAAAT CATTAACATG TGGCAGAAAG TGGGAAGGGC AATGTATGCA
1261 CCTCCCATCG AGGGCAACAT CACATGCAAG TCTAATATCA CCGGCCTGTT GCTGACTAGA
1321 GACGGTGGCA AGAATACTAC TAACGAAATC TTCAGGCCAG GTGGAGGGAA CATGAAAGAT

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1381 AATTGGCGCT CCGAACTGTA TAAGTACAAG GTGGTGGAGA TTGAGCCCCT CGGCGTCGCC  
 1441 CCCACAAAGT CTAAGCGCCG CGTGGTGGAA AGAGAGAAGA GGGTGTGCGG CCTCGGCGCA  
 1501 GTGCTGTGG GGTTCCTGGG TGCCGCTGGG TCTACAATGG GCGTGCCTC TATTACACTC  
 1561 ACCGTGCAAG CTAGGCAGCT GCTGTCCGGT ATTGTGCAAC AATAGAGCAA TCTCTTGAGA  
 1621 GCTATCGAGG CCCAGCAGCA TATGCTGCAA CTTACAGTGT GGGTATTAA GCAGCTGCAA  
 1681 ACTCGCGTCC TGGCAATCGA ACGCTACCTG AAAGACCAGC AATTCCTGGG TCTGTGGGGC  
 1741 TGCTCCGTA AGATCATCTG TACCACAGCC GTGCCCTGGA ACAACAGCTG GTCCAATAAG  
 1801 AGCCAAGAGG ATATTGGGA TAATATGACC TGGATGCAAT GGATAGAGA GATCAGCAAC  
 1861 TACACAGGAA CCATTTATAG GCTCTGGAA GATTCTCAGA ACCAGCAGGA GAAGAACGAG  
 1921 AAGGACTTGC TCGCCCTGGA TAGCTGGAAA AACCTGTGGA ATTGGTTTAA CATCACCAAC  
 1981 TGGCTTTGGT ACATTAAGAT TTTTCATCTG ATTGTGGAG GCTTGATCGG CCTGAGGATT  
 2041 ATCTTCGGGG TGCTTGCCAT TGTGAAAAGG GTCAGACAAG GATCTCTCCC ATGTCTCTT  
 2101 CAGACCTTGA CTCCAAGCCC ACGCGGACCC GACAGGTTGG GCAAGATCGA GGAGGAAGGA  
 2161 GGCGAACAGG ATAAGGACCG CTCCATCAGA CTTGTAGCG GGTCTCTGGC CTGGCCTGG  
 2221 GATGATCTGA GGAGCCTGTG CCTCTTCTCC TATCACCACC TCCCGATT CATCCTCATT  
 2281 GCAGCTAGGG CTGCTGAGTT GCTGGGACGC TCCTCCCTGA GAGGTCTCCA GAGAGGCTGG  
 2341 GAGGCACTGA AGTACCTCGG GAACCTTGTG CAATACGGCG GGCTGGAGCT GAAAAGATCC  
 2401 GCCATCAAGC TGTTGACAC CATCGCAATC GCCGTGTCAG AGGACACCGA CAGGATCTTG  
 2461 GAGGTATTG AGAGGATCTG TCGCGCCATC CGCCACATCC CCAACAGGAT CAGACAAGGA  
 2521 TTCGAGGCAG CACTGCAATG ATAGTTAATT AAACGCGTGG ATC

#### SEQUENCE I.D. No 12: Du151 synthesised Env Protein

KLMRVMGIIQRNWPQWWIWGTLGFWMIIICRVVGNLNLWVTVYYGVPVWKEAKTTLFCASD  
 AKAYDKEVHNWVATHACVPTDPNPREIVLENTENFNMWKNMDVDMHEDIISLWDQSLK  
 PCVKLTPLCVTLNCTNAPAYNNMHHGEMKNCSFNTTTEIRDRKQKAYALFYKPDVPLNR  
 REENGTGEYILINCSSTITQACPKVTFDPIPIHYCAPAGYAILKCNKTFNGTGPCNN  
 VSTVQCTHGIMPVSTQLLNLGSLAEEIIIRSENLTNNIKTIIVHLNKSVEIVCTRPNN  
 NTRKSIRIGPGQTFYATGEIIGNIREAHCNISKSNWTSTLEQVKKKLKEHYNKTEFNP  
 SGGDLEVTTHSFNCRGEFFYCNTTKLFSNNSDSNNETITLPCIKIQUIIMWQKVGRAMYA  
 PPIEGNITCKSNITGLLLTRDGGKNTTNEIFRPGGNNMKDNWRSELYKVKVVEIEPLGVA  
 PTKSKRRVVEREKRAVLGAVLLGFLGAAGSTMGAASITLVQARQLLGGIVQQSNLLR  
 AIEAQQHMLQLTVWGIKQLQTRVLAIERYLKQQLLGLWGCSGKIICTTAVPNSSWSNK  
 SQEDIWDNMTWMQWDREISNYTGTIYRLLEDSONQOEKNEKDLLALDSWKNLWNWFNITN  
 WLWYIKIFIMIVGGLIGLRIIFGVLAIVKRVQGYSPLSFQTLTPSPRGPDRLGRIEEG  
 GEQDKDRSIRLVSGFLALAWDDLRLSLCLFSYHHLRDFILIAARAAELLGRSSRLGLQRGW  
 EALKYLGNLVQYGGLELKRSAIKLFDTIAIAVAEGTDRILEVIQIRICRAIRHIPIRIRQG  
 FEALQOOLIKRVD\*

#### SEQUENCE I.D. No 13: Du179 Env Gene (non-humanised)

AGGCTAATTTTTAGGGAAAATTTGGCCTTCCACAAAGGGGAGGCCAGGGAATTCCTTCAGAGCAGGCCAATGAGAGT  
 GAGGGGATACAGAGGAATTGGCCACAATGGTGGATATGGGGCATCTTAGGCTTTGGATGTTAATGATTTGTAGTGGG  
 GTGGGAACTTGTGGGTACAACTCTATTATGGGGTACCTGTGTGGAGAGAAGCAAAAACACTCTATTCTGTGCATCAG  
 ATGCTAAAGCATATGATAGAGAAGTGCATAATGTCTGGGCTACACATGCCTGTGTACCCACAGACCCCAACCCACAAGA  
 AATAGTTATGGGAAATGTAAACAGAAAATTTAACATGTGGAAAAATGACATGGTGGATCAGATGCATGAGGATATAATC  
 AATTTATGGGATCAAAGCCTAAAGCCATGTGTAAAGTTAACCCCACTCTGTGTCACTTTAAATGTAGTACCTATAATG  
 GTAGTGATACCAACGATATGAGAAATTGCTCTTCAATACAACTACAGAAATAAGGGACAAGAAACAGACAGTGTATGC  
 ACTTTTTATAAACCTGATATAGTACCAATTAATGAGAGTGAGTATATTAATACATTGCAATACCTCAACCATAACA  
 CAAGCCTGTCCAAAGGTCTCTTTGACCCAATTCCTATACATTATTGTGCTCCAGCTGGTTATGCGATTCTAAAGTGA  
 ATAATAAGACATTCATGGGACGGGACCATGCCAAAATGTCAGCACAGTACAATGCACACATGGAATTAAGCCAGTAGT  
 ATCAACTCAACTACTGTTAAATGGTAGCATAGCAGAGGAGAGATAATAATTAGATCTGAAAATCTGACAAACAATGTT  
 AAAACAATAATAGTACACCTTAATGAATCTATAGGAATTGTGTGTACAAGACCCGGCAATAATACAAGAAAAAGTATAA  
 GGATAGGACCAAGGACATCTATACAAATCACATAATAGGAGATATAAGACAAGCATATTGTAACATTAGTAAACA  
 AGAATGGAACAAAACCTTAGAAGAGGTGAGAAAAAATGCAAGAACACTTCCAAATAAAACAATAAAATTTAACTCA  
 TCCTCAGGAGGGGACCTAGAAATTACACACATAGCTTTAATTGACAGGAGAGATTTTCTATTGCAATACATCAAAAC  
 TATTTAATGATAGTCTAGTAAATGATACAGAAAGTAATCAACCATCACTATTCCATGCAGATAAAACAATATATAA  
 CATGTGGCAGGAGGTAGGACGAGCAATGTATGCCCTCCCATTCAGGAAACATAACATGTAATCAATATCACAGGA  
 CTACTATTGACACGTGATGGAGGAACAGATAACACAACAGAGATATTCAGACCTGGAGGAGGAAATATGAAGGACAAT

GGAGAAGTGAATTATATAAATATAAAGTAGTAGAAATTAAGCCATTGGGAATAGCACCCACTGAAGCAAAAAGGAGAGT  
 GGTGGAGAGAGAAAAAGAGCAGTGGGAATAGGAGCTGTGCTCCTTGGGTCTTGGGAGCAGCAGGAAGCACTATGGGC  
 GCGGCGTCAATAACGCTGACGGTACAGGCCAGACAACCTGTGTCTGGTATAGTGCACAGCAAAAGCAATTGCTGAGAG  
 CTATAGAGGCGCAACAGCATATGTTGCAACTCACAGTCTGGGGCATTAAAGCAGCTCCAGACAAGAGTCTTGGCTATAGA  
 AAGATACCTAAAGGATCAACAGCTCCTAGGACTTTGGGGCTGCTCTGGAAAACCTCATCTGCACCCTAATGTGCCTTGG  
 AACTCCAGTTGGAGCAATAAATCTCAACAAGCTATTTGGGATAACATGACATGGATGCAGTGGGATAGAGAAATTAATA  
 ATTACACAAACATAATATACCAGTTGCTTGAGGACTCGCAAAATCCAGCAGGAACAGAATGAAAAAGATTATTAGCATT  
 GGACAAGTGGCAAAATCTGTGGAGTTGGTTAGCATAACAAATGGCTATGGTATATAAAAAATATTCATAATGATAGTA  
 GGAGGCTTAATAGGTTTAAAGAATAATTTTGTCTGTGCTATCTATAGTAAATAGAGTTAGGCAGGGATACTCACCTTTGT  
 CGTTTCAGACCCTTACCCCAAACCGAGGGGACCCGACAGGCTCGGAGAAATCGAAGAAGAAGGTGGAGAGCAAGACAG  
 AGACAGATCCGTTTCGATTAGTGAGCGGATTCTTACCACTTGCTGGGACGATCTGCGGAGCCTTGCCTCTTCAGCTAC  
 CACCGATTGAGAGACTTCATATTCGATTGCAGCGAGGACAGTGGAACTTCTGGGACGCAGCAGTCTCAGGGGACTCCAG  
 AGGGGTGGGAAGTCCCTAAATATCTGGGAAGCCTTGTGCAGTATTGGGGTCTGGAGCTAAAAAGAGTGTATTAGTCTG  
 CTTGATACCCATAGCAATAGCAGTAGCTGAAGGAACAGATAGGATTATTGAATTAGTACTAAGATTTTGTAGAGCTATC  
 CGCAACATACCTACAAGAGTAAGACAGGGCTGTGAAGCAGCTTTGCTATAA

SEQUENCE I.D. No 14: Du179 Env Protein

1	ANFLGKIWPS	HKGRPGNFLQ	SRPMRVRGIQ	RNWPQWWIWG	ILGFWMMLIC	SGVGNLWVTI
61	YYGVFVWREA	KTLTFCASDA	KAYDREVVHV	WATHACVPTD	PNPQEIVMGN	VTENFNMWKN
121	DMVDQMHEDI	INLWDQSLKP	CVKLTPLCVT	LKCSTYNGSD	TNDRNCSFN	TTTEIRDKKQ
181	TVYALFYKPD	IVPINESEYI	LIHCNTSTIT	QACPKVSFDP	IPIHYCAPAG	YAILKCNNKT
241	FNGTGPCQNV	STVQCTHGK	PVVSTQLLLN	GSIAEGEIII	RSENLNINVK	TIIIVHLNESI
301	GIVCTRPGNN	TRKSIRIGPG	QAFYTNHIIG	DIRQAYCNIS	KQEWNKLEE	VRKKLQEHFP
361	NKTIKFNSSS	GGDLEITTHS	FNCRGEFFYC	NTSKLFNDL	VNDTESNSTI	TIPCRKQII
421	NMWQEVGRAM	YAPPIAGNIT	CKSNITGLLL	TRDGGTDNTT	EIFRPGGGNM	KDNWRSELYK
481	YKVVEIKPLG	IAPTEAKRRV	VEREKRAVGI	GAVLLGFLGA	AGSTMGAASI	TLTVQARQLL
541	SGIVQQQSNL	LRAIEAQQHM	LQLTVWGIKQ	LQTRVLAIER	YKDDQQLLGL	WGCSGKLICT
601	TNVPNWSSWS	NKSQQAIWDN	MTWMQWDREI	NNYTNIIYQL	LEDSQIQQEQ	NEKDLLALDK
661	WQNLWSWFSI	TNWLWYIKIF	IMIVGGLIGL	RIIFAVLSIV	NRVRQYSPL	SFQTLTPNPR
721	GPDLRGEIEE	EGGEQDRDRS	VRVSGFLPL	AWDDLRLSLCL	FSYHRLRDFI	FDCSEDSGTS
781	GTQSQGTPE	GWEVLKYLGS	LVQYWGLELK	RVLLVCLIP	AIAVAEGTDR	IIELVLRFCR
841	AIRNIPTRVR	QGCEAALL*				

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(88) Date of publication of the international search report:  
13 March 2003

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE SELECTION OF HIV-1 SUBTYPE C ISOLATES, SELECTED HIV-1 SUBTYPE ISOLATES, THEIR GENES AND MODIFICATIONS AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention provides a process for the selection of HIV-1 subtype (clade) C isolates, selected HIV-1 subtype C isolates, their genes and modifications and derivatives thereof for use in prophylactic and therapeutic vaccines to produce proteins and polypeptides for the purpose of eliciting protection against HIV infection or disease. The process for the selection of HIV subtype isolates comprises the steps of isolating viruses from recently infected subjects; generating a consensus sequence for at least part of at least one HIV gene by identifying the most common codon or amino acid among the isolated viruses; and selecting the isolated virus or viruses with a high sequence identity to the consensus sequence. HIV-1 subtype C isolates, designated Du422, Du 151 and Du 179 (assigned Accession Numbers 01032114, 00072724 and 00072725, respectively, by the European Collection of Cell Cultures) are also provided.

WO 02/004494 A3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 01/01208

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 7 C07K14/16 C12N7/00 C12N7/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07K C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, EMBL, BIOSIS

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE BAAR M.P. ET AL.: "Subtype-specific sequence variation of the HIV type 1 long terminal repeat and primer-binding site" AIDS RES. AND HUMAN RETROVIR., vol. 16, no. 5, 20 March 2000 (2000-03-20), XP002221002 the whole document	1-4,27
A	TSCHERNING C. ET AL.: "Differences in chemokine coreceptor usage between genetyc subtypes of HIV-1" VIROLOGY, vol. 241, 1998, pages 181-188, XP002221003 the whole document	1-7,9, 11,13-30
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

'&' document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 01/01208

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>NOVITSKY VA ET AL: "Molecular cloning and phylogenetic analysis of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 subtype C: a set of 23 full-length clones from Botswana"</p> <p>JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, US, vol. 73, no. 5, May 1999 (1999-05), pages 4427-4432, XP002144689</p> <p>ISSN: 0022-538X</p> <p>-&amp; DATABASE EMBL PROTEINS 'Online! 1 November 1999 (1999-11-01)</p> <p>"Gag polyprotein"</p> <p>retrieved from EMBL</p> <p>Database accession no. Q9WF90</p> <p>XP002221006</p> <p>* 95.7% identity with seq. 1 *</p> <p>* 94.5% identity with seq. 5 *</p> <p>* 94.8% identity with seq. 12 *</p> <p>-&amp; DATABASE EMBL PROTEINS 'Online! 1 November 1999 (1999-11-01)</p> <p>"Gag-pol polyprotein"</p> <p>retrieved from EMBL</p> <p>Database accession no. Q9WF89</p> <p>XP002221007</p> <p>* aa 457-1139: 86.8% identity with seq. 7 (aa 170-850) *</p> <p>-&amp; DATABASE EMBL DNA 'Online! 11 March 1999 (1999-03-11)</p> <p>"HIV-1 isolate C-96BW04.02"</p> <p>retrieved from EMBL</p> <p>Database accession no. AF110962</p> <p>XP002221008</p> <p>* nt 1582-3703: 72% identity with seq. 6 (nt 449-2571) *</p> <p>-&amp; DATABASE EMBL DNA 'Online! 11 March 1999 (1999-03-11)</p> <p>"HIV-1 isolate C-96BW11.04 country Botswana"</p> <p>retrieved from EMBL</p> <p>Database accession no. AF110969</p> <p>XP002221009</p> <p>* nt 6152-8143: 89% identity with seq. 10 (nt 591-2579) *</p> <p>-&amp; DATABASE EMBL DNA 'Online! "HIV-1 isolate C-96BW15B03 country Botswana"</p> <p>retrieved from EMBL</p> <p>Database accession no. AF110973</p> <p>XP002221010</p> <p>* nt 280-1760: 75% identity with seq. 4 (nt 91-1571) *</p> <p>---</p> <p>-/--</p>	14-16



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No.

PCT/IB 01/01208

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>GAO F ET AL: "Molecular cloning and analysis of functional envelope genes from human immunodeficiency virus type 1 sequence subtypes A through G. The WHO and NIAID networks for HIV isolation and characterization"</p> <p>JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, US, vol. 70, no. 3, March 1996 (1996-03), pages 1651-1667, XP002123321 ISSN: 0022-538X</p> <p>-&amp; DATABASE EMBL PROTEINS 'Online! 1 November 1996 (1996-11-01) "Envelope glycoprotein" retrieved from EMBL Database accession no. Q70014 XP002221011</p> <p>* aa 215-554:85% identity with seq. 3 * * aa 215-348+469-563 about 85% identity with seq. 14 *</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	20
X	<p>LOLE K S ET AL: "FULL-LENGTH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS TYPE 1 GENOMES FROM SUBTYPE C-INFECTED SEROCONVERTERS IN INDIA, WITH EVIDENCE OF INTERSUBTYPE RECOMBINATION"</p> <p>JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, US, vol. 73, no. 1, January 1999 (1999-01), pages 152-160, XP002929279 ISSN: 0022-538X</p> <p>-&amp; DATABASE EMBL PROTEINS 'Online! 1 November 1998 (1998-11-01) "envelope protein" retrieved from EMBL Database accession no. 090096 XP002221012</p> <p>* 83% identity with seq. 9 * * 82% identity with seq. 11 (aa 24-857)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-/--</p>	22,23

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	<p>LEIGH BROWN A.J. ET AL.: "Reduced susceptibility of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) from patients with primary HIV infection to nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors is associated with variation at novel amino acid sites." J. VIROL., vol. 74, no. 22, November 2000 (2000-11), pages 10269-10273, XP002221004 -&amp; DATABASE EMBL PROTEINS 'Online! 1 June 2001 (2001-06-01) "Reverse transcriptase" retrieved from EMBL Database accession no. Q99FC3 XP002221013 * aa25-302: 96.7% identity with seq. 2 * * aa 26-302: 97.5% identity with seq.13 *</p>	18
A	<p>DATABASE EMBL DNA 'Online! 2 January 1996 (1996-01-02) "HIV-1 isolate BU/91/07, envelope" retrieved from EMBL Database accession no. HI1U39249 XP002221014 * nt420-2559: 70% identity with seq. 8 (nt 402-2541) *</p>	13
A	<p>VAN HARMELEN J.H. ET AL.: "A predominantly HIV Type 1 subtype C-restricted epidemic in South African urban populations" AIDS RES. AND HUMAN RETROVIR., vol. 15, no. 4, 1999, pages 395-398, XP002221005</p>	

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

II International application No.  
PCT/IB 01/01208

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 8, 10, 12, 31  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:  
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2. ☒ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-4

A process for the selection of HIV subtype isolates.

2. Claims: 5,8,9,16,17,28,31 and partly 24-26

An HIV-1 subtype C, designated Du422 and its gag,pol,env sequences and consensus sequences.

3. Claims: 6,10,11,12,13,18,19,20,21,29 and partly 24-26

An HIV-1 subtype C, designated Du151 and its gag,pol,env sequences and consensus sequences.

4. Claims: 7,14,15,22,23,30 and partly 24-26

An HIV-1 subtype C, designated Du179 and its gag,pol,env sequences and consensus sequences.

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 8,10,12,31

Claims 8,10,12,31 relate to DNA sequences 1,3 and 5, which are not provided in the application. These claims cannot be searched.

NOTE: Claims 9,11,13-23 relate to sequences 2,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14. These Seq. ID refer to the preliminary (obsolete) sequence listing. The claims have been searched using the corresponding sequence IDs 1-11 of the current sequence listing. Claims 24-26 relate to consensus sequences represented by Seq. IDs 12,13 and 14 of the current sequence listing.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.